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U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS 'UNREALISTIC'

LD241615 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Talking with a group of American senators, Yuriy Andropov pointed out that at the Geneva talks the United States has taken an absolutely unrealistic stand on the issue of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons: It is trying to convince or force the Soviet Union to break the structure of its strategic forces, reduce their basic components, while retaining a free hand for the United States. As the USSR, naturally, cannot agree to unilateral disarmament, Washington's stand is conducive to a further strategic weapons race and a growth of a threat of a nuclear war.

Indeed, the claims by representatives of the Washington administration alleging that the USA is conducting the talks in Geneva seriously, in a businesslike manner, displaying "flexibility" and striving for "drastic cuts" in the strategic arms, are not more than phrases designed to camouflage Washington's basically unrealistic approach.

The essence of this approach is to make the Soviet Union agree with the attempt to undermine the fundamentals of its strategic might -- give consent to a reduction of its ground-based inter-continental ballistic missiles by more than a half, while leaving for the United States the opportunity to build up its strategic might. The aim of this attempt is to break and change in favour of the USA the rough military-strategic parity that has shaped.

The American side is trying to achieve that through a selective approach, in which the main emphasis in the reductions is laid on the ballistic missiles, while strategic bombers, in which the USA has considerable superiority, are left aside. According to Washington's designs, thousands of long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing would be left outside the framework of the agreement. Even simple calculations show that the cut in the number of warheads in ballistic missiles by a third (from 7,500 to 5,000), which is proposed by the American side, would be exceeded several times over through a large-scale deployment of the above-said cruise missiles. It is apt to recall in this connection that the Reagan administration is planning to phase in nearly 17,000 new nuclear warheads over the next decade. To put it in a nutshell, while speaking of "reductions", the USA intends in actual fact, to build up its strategic weapons considerably.

The Soviet Union counters this American approach with its constructive line, which is based on the principle of equality and equal security, on reckoning with the vital interests of both sides. It is a comprehensive approach, according to which all strategic delivery vehicles should be limited and reduced in their totality and not in some artificially singled out groups or portions. Equally, all the nuclear warheads shall be counted within the framework of an agreed ceiling fixed for them.

Such a constructive realistic approach would not be detrimental to the security of either of the sides but would lead to a real and not illusory reduction of strategic weapons, a reduction of the level of military confrontation and lessening of nuclear threat. This truly historic chance for a fair agreement should not be missed.

VELIKHOV DISCUSSES EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM241408 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 22 Aug 83 p 2

[Interview with Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Maria Giovanna Maglie in Erice; date not given]

[Text] Erice -- From the rostrum of the seminar on nuclear warfare Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has spoken out against the new top-secret and sophisticated defense technology that, according to U.S. scientists held dear by Ronald Reagan, should constitute a perfect shield that would make nuclear war impossible because each side's defenses would be such as to discourage the other side, and vice versa. Yevgeniy Velikhov, a thermonuclear fission specialist and authoritative adviser to Andropov, speaks the calm language of the scientist, but does not lose sight of the social and political implications of the issues of rearmament and war.

Question: Professor Velikhov, what distinguishes and differentiates a missile system based on defense from one conceived and created for attack?

Answer: It is a subtle difference difficult to understand. I will give you an example. The missiles that we have installed around Moscow to defend it against medium-range satellites [as published] with nuclear warheads targeted on the capital are defensive. It is another matter when it comes to a fearsome and sophisticated global antimissile system, in which case the distinction between defense and attack becomes ridiculous. But there is yet another problem: In the present situation regarding the balance of forces in the field, peace is guaranteed by a balance, and every new acquisition is objectively destabilizing because it increases the additional likelihood of the adversary attacking us first, destroying the whole of our defense network.

Question: You have brought to Erice the topics and themes of a broad debate among Soviet scholars and experts on rearmament and the threat of a nuclear conflict. You also read the appeal to the world's scientists issued in April by the 200 members of the Academy of Sciences. How much have you managed to change, to influence political decisions, through your endeavors? In Italy and throughout Europe, and even in the United States, the missiles issue has prompted the most varied forms of debates and discussions, appeals and documents, and has prompted the emergence of an extraordinary peace movement of entirely new characteristics. How much of all this exists in your country? The impression in Europe is that the people's demands, and even authoritative options, influence governmental decisions even less than here.

Answer: On all matters connected with questions of national security we are accustomed to being consulted. It is a rule that our government always follows; all scientific and scholarly organizations are consulted. But an external debate is also beginning. Some time ago Richard Garwin, the physicist studying defense matters who is also here in Erice, wrote a number of observations and proposals to Andropov regarding the question of space weapons. Our president answered him, not just formally, but specifically on all his observations. Well, it is largely thanks to this discussion and exchange of opinions that the government took the decision a few days ago unilaterally to suspend testing of antisatellite systems. So it is true that the debate influences political decisions in our country, perhaps in a less "vocal" but more substantive form.

Question: Your study seminar here in Erice is suffused by a widespread and sometimes irksome spirit of academicism, detached from reality. It seems that the discussion is not broaching the burning issue facing us, namely the NATO countries' decision to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe if the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the USSR fail to reach the result of specific understanding. If the missiles are deployed what will the Soviet Union's stance and conduct be?

Answer: I believe it is still difficult to make forecasts. But in the lamentable eventuality of a deployment, the argument is a complex one. We consider the Pershing missiles to be not medium-range systems but outright strategic weapons. This is not only because the Pershing missiles could reach the cities of the Soviet Union, but also because they are extremely accurate and could destroy all our strategic command posts. But this must be clear: The Soviet response to the missiles' deployment in the Netherlands, Italy, and the FRG will be a response addressed not solely to Europe but principally to the United States. This will be to restore the balance of forces and thus the balance of the world situation.

Question: Professor Velikhov, as an expert and adviser to Soviet leader Andropov, what is your opinion concerning the real dangers of a nuclear conflict? I would like to remind you, as we have said several times in the past few days, that we are in Sicily, which has been chosen as the location for the missiles.

Answer: The Euromissiles affair is essential to the future. Once the missiles have been deployed the entire world strategic balance will change. I am afraid that the further development of nuclear weapons could lead to the temptation -- was the United States not about to do this in Vietnam or China? -- to resort to a limited conflict. Consider a nuclear war in Sicily alone, for instance. Death and destruction; an extraordinary civilization with all its legacy would disappear forever. It is a crazy hypothesis to be averted at all costs. The Soviet Union is aware of this increase in the danger and is willing -- apart from its utmost willingness to reach agreement in the negotiations -- even to take unilateral and unreciprocated decisions. We have decided not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and to abandon antisatellite systems, that is, a militarization of space. This seems to us an important political sign, something for the other governments to reflect on. An equally important political sign would be a decision to suspend deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles while negotiations are under way.

'FAULTY' PERSHING II MISSILES TO BE DEPLOYED

LD241548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 24 TASS -- The Pentagon ordered the X-raying of all the "Pershing-2" missiles designed for deployment in the FRG's territory in December this year in keeping with the NATO decision. The order was announced on Tuesday in connection with the unsuccessful test launchings of the missiles late in July. It was already the fifth flop out of the 16 test launchings of the "Pershing-2" missiles carried out so far.

The two latest missile tests, the UPI agency reports, one of which was originally scheduled for August, have been put off till September. But despite the series of setbacks, the Pentagon is resolved to deploy the missiles in West Germany on schedule.

In that connection the French L'HUMANITE points out with good reason the extreme danger stemming from the NATO and Pentagon plans for the population of Western Europe. The newspaper notes that the deployment in the FRG, Britain and a number of other West European countries of medium-range missiles, which are a first-strike weapon, will enable Washington to unleash a nuclear war from the territory of other states.

In that case the USA would stay aside, as it were, from a nuclear conflagration kindled by it, while the West European countries are turning into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

Faulty missiles may also become a source of a threat of a catastrophe. Such missiles deviated from the preset trajectory for an unpredictable direction, and exploded in mid-air, L'HUMANITE writes. Each missile went out of control after launching.

There is, lastly, another source of danger for the West European nations -- the mental instability of the American officers operating the missiles, their indulgence in narcotics and alcohol, careless technical maintenance of missiles by American crews. This was recently pointed out in the American PARADE journal.

Realizing all of these dangers, wide sections of West European public are stepping up the campaign of protest against the plans of NATO and the Pentagon for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. It is not fortuitous that the West European press has often warned about a "hot autumn" and even "hot winter" of 1983.

ROWNY, ADELMAN DISARMAMENT STATEMENTS RAPPED

PM231359 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kuznetsov "Satirical Article": "Eating Kasha With a Knife..."]

[Text] A lifeboat is pitching on the stormy ocean. It has a dangerous leak and people are bailing out the water feverishly. Two people are sitting on the stern and commenting on the situation.

"We won't drown, we're lucky -- the hole's not at our end of the boat..."

This situation inevitably springs to mind when you read reports from Geneva, where the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) talks are in progress. The U.S. delegation, led by Mr E. Rowny, is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has been headed since only recently by the well-known K. Adelman, and who in his turn was appointed and is directed by the White House. Well then, serious problems have arisen in the U.S. Delegation in Geneva and these problems -- according to THE WASHINGTON POST -- have arisen because of the delegation leadership's behavior. According to some of Rowny's colleagues, their boss is behaving "unprofessionally." That is, instead of discussing the issues in a businesslike fashion at the sessions, he keeps on starting bitter "skirmishes with the Russians" and trying to hurt or wound his neighbors at the negotiating table, acting from the position of an "inveterate conservative." As regards the actual subject of the talks, Rowny "is in no way assisting the arms control process" and generally "shows no particular interest" in reaching an appropriate agreement.

Hold on, wait a minute. Something similar was said quite recently, but about somebody else. That's right. Specifically, about Mr Adelman. The U.S. President only just got him installed as agency chief -- Adelman certainly had no desire for serious talks with those awful Russians. But the main thing is that his attitude to the whole matter of disarmament was particularly positive in the sense that he had already shelved the whole idea.

"But how is that?" The reader asks. "What about the effusive statements on the desire for peace and disarmament, which are constantly issuing from the White House?"

As they say in the States, that's a good question. Especially as White House officials have said that President Reagan is behind Rowny, in the sense that he gives him support and approbation. But the White House also keeps on trying to start a "skirmish with the Russians."

Downward or upward, whichever way you look along the official Washington chain of command, the continuity really strikes you. The spiritual kinship of certain American leaders -- from the Oval Office to the Geneva apartments -- is very telling. There are of course personal distinguishing features too. Rowny, for instance, is a very blunt sort of person, but after all he is a retired lieutenant general. Adelman (oh, what a humanitarian he is!) talks about disarmament, but under his breath refutes what he said the day before. But at the very top, there is no connection between words and actions -- for every 200 speeches about peace, $200 billion are spent on armaments. On the one hand there are the statements prepared by the President's advisers on the administration's simply unbelievable thirst for peace and disarmament, and on the other hand there are the nuclear missile assault forces being prepared by Washington in West Europe.

A Washingtonian recently joked somberly: "We have so many arms that even after mankind has been destroyed there will still be enough to ensure world security."

And here the boat on the ocean inevitably springs to mind. If only everybody could be saved together -- ourselves and the others. If only Mr Rowny and his colleagues would listen to the arguments of those who are "sitting at the other end" and make their own contribution to the cause of ensuring general security. But no. With the bitterness and single-mindedness in their policy, those skirmish-buffs are literally gouging the hole bigger in the bottom of mankind's ark, opening up wider and wider access for a flood of lethal weapons.

...A peasant said: "Make haste slowly!" And ate his porridge with a knife. No doubt he had his reasons. Though perhaps he ran the risk of wounding or scratching himself.

But why use a knife at the negotiating table?

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES HAVE 'PROVOCATIVE' AIM

LD241702 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] It has been announced at the NATO headquarters in Brussels that in September and October the NATO armed forces will hold large-scale military exercises in Western Europe and Northern Atlantic. The exercises will involve a total of 300,000 troops, about 300 military ships and several thousand combat aircraft and tanks. Yuriy Soltan has this comment:

It is obvious that the purpose of NATO's autumn military exercises is a provocative one. Huge masses of troops will be set in motion in close proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. There is also one more specific feature about these exercises: methods of a so-called limited nuclear war will be trained during them. In other words, put to practical test will be Washington's concepts of such war, which American strategists intend to win with the help of preemptive nuclear strikes.

The corresponding weaponry has also been developed. These are first of all American medium-range nuclear missiles, with a range of more than 1,000 km, that is, Pershing II and cruise missiles. The Pentagon intends to start deploying them in Western Europe in December this year. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, is not embarrassed in the least by the fact that the Soviet-American talks on limiting those weapons still continue in Geneva. Nor is he worried about the unsuccessful tests of Pershing missiles. The chief of the Pentagon declared recently that nothing can prevent the deployment of new American missiles in European countries. So the crucial moment is approaching. It is enough to pull the thread to set the ball rolling. When in defiance of common sense the United States puts its plan into effect, the chain reaction is inevitable. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries will be compelled to take retaliatory steps, and this is only going to seriously exacerbate the situation in Europe.

As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has put it graphically, the arms race on the European Continent has turned into a neuralgic point of international relations as a whole. It may lead to the rapid enhancement of the threat of a new world war. There is still time and opportunities to prevent this turn of events. The Soviet delegation has come out with the plan in Geneva under which the medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent can be reduced by approximately two-thirds without any detriment to the security either of the Soviet Union or NATO. The Soviet Union and NATO would be left then with an equal number of nuclear-carrying aircraft missiles and nuclear warheads on them. And in the meantime, as the Soviet Union proposes, such weapons could be freezed both in qualitative and quantitative terms. The Soviet Union is seeking sincerely nuclear disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This country, as Yuriy Andropov declared, will continue following the constructive and flexible line at the talks in Geneva, hoping that the American side will finally change its negative approach and will show interest in reaching an honest agreement.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS INVITATION 'DIVERSIONARY'

LD241912 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The U.S. delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Committee have invited committee members to attend a two-day "siminar" at a munitions plant in Tooele, Utah, to familiarise themselves with the methods used by the United States to eliminate chemical weapons. This gesture is being touted as a manifestation of goodwill of the Washington administration in the field of the prohibition of chemical weapons.

This "initiative," however, can hardly mislead anyone and members of the Geneva committee do not need very much to cross the ocean just to see obsolescent chemical weapons in the U.S. arms arsenals that have been earmarked for elimination.

This "invitation" obviously is a diversionary ploy and is meant merely to illustrate the "flexibility" of the position of the United States, which, as everyone knows, is actually blocking the talks on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security.

But it is the United States that, having broken off unilaterally the Soviet-American talks on this important matter in 1980, refuses to resume them. Progress cannot be made in drafting a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons at the Geneva Disarmament Committee because of the obstacles put up by the Washington administration. The United States and its NATO allies have also declined the concrete proposal of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

The actual sabotage of talks on chemical weapons by the United States is explained by the unprecedented "chemical rearmament" program carried out by the Reagan administration. It is a component of the broader plans for attaining comprehensive military superiority over the USSR. Incidentally, within the next five years the Pentagon will receive 10 billion dollars on preparations for chemical warfare. The U.S. Senate set aside 130.6 million dollars in fiscal 1984 for the production of new generation chemical weapons, namely, binary nerve gases, and also for the development of chemical shells for the 155-mm howitzer and the chemical bomb "Big Eye". The feverish modernisation of its chemical arsenal is carried out by Washington despite the fact that the United States already has 150,000 tons of different chemical agents stored in dozens of military bases in the United States, in the Pacific and in Western Europe.

The USSR and other socialist countries display a diametrically opposite approach. They believe the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons to be one of the primary tasks in the field of disarmament. A realistic way to this objective is pointed by the draft basic provisions of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their elimination presented by the USSR at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament. It was widely supported in the United Nations and elsewhere. The states participating in the Warsaw Treaty strongly came out during their Prague meeting last January for giving a fresh impetus to the talks, in particular, at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, and for expediting the drafting of an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

It is these practical steps rather than cheap propaganda ploys used by the United States today that can really help resolve the problem of ridding mankind of the dangerous chemical weapons.

GROMYKO LETTER, DRAFT TREATY CIRCULATED AT UN

LD240908 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 24 TASS -- The text of the letter by Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, containing the Soviet Union's proposal to include the question of concluding a treaty banning use of force in outer space and from space as regards the Earth in the agenda of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, has been circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly. The text of the draft treaty was also circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

REAGAN TRYING TO 'WHITEWASH' MILITARY POLICIES

PM241319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes: "Where Does It Stop?"]

[Text] The White House is in a frenzy. Its master knows no peace. He constantly has to speak either on the radio or at various congresses and meetings. His speech writers do not have an easy time: After all, they have to combine the uncombinable. A little while ago the Washington politicians were publicly debating plans for unleashing a "limited" nuclear war -- limited, it goes without saying, to the confines of Europe. However, these revelations stirred up such a storm of indignation in Europe that it became clear even to the most narrow-minded politicians that it was necessary to resort to "flexibility."

At the same time, one has to take into account the fact that the outlines of the coming 1984 presidential elections are already looming on the U.S. political horizon. Tens of millions of Americans are persistently declaring their support for a freeze on U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals and for a normalization of Soviet-American relations. And now the White House incumbent has been forced to dodge and to put on the mantle of peacemaker. Hence the absurdity of his speeches. Even such a loyal newspaper as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL states: "The President's horn is out of tune."

This was also the case in the President's recent speech at New Orleans at the 84th annual convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars. "America," the speaker proclaimed, "is the lion's heart of democracy. We have an obligation to give that democracy a voice, even an occasional roar." Desiring the "roar" to be especially threatening, the speaker kept on rattling the saber, brandishing the MX missile at one point, and at another the new "Midgetman" mobile missile which is being developed.

But if we are to believe the speaker, this missile race is nothing other than... a "search for peace"! "We," the speaker asserted, "have more negotiations currently underway with the Russians than any administration in history." However, let us leave this bragging to one side and turn to the crux of the problem, about which the President preferred to remain silent.

He said nothing of the fact that the achievement of any agreement at these negotiations is invariably blocked by the American side. Constrained to negotiate in Geneva, for example, the Washington administration continues to demand that the USSR unilaterally disarm. It tries to force the other side to agree to smash the structure of its strategic forces and to be left unarmed in the face of hundreds of NATO nuclear missiles drawn up to the very borders of the USSR and its allies. No U.S. Administration in history has occupied such a reckless position in relation to negotiations with the USSR. And no miscalculation will have been as fateful for Washington as the one that awaits the Reagan administration if it continues in its intention to follow this rash and hasty line.

One can only marvel at the cynicism with which Washington tries to whitewash its policy of aggression. In the same New Orleans speech the President announced: "The United States has the responsibility of peacemaker. This commitment currently is most visible in Central America." Yet a few days earlier, speaking on the radio, Reagan had announced: "We are acting honorably with regard to Nicaragua."

And this is being said at a time when an armada of American combat ships has Nicaragua in a vise, when, under the guise of so-called quarantine, Washington is preparing an all-out blockade of the country, when thousands of American soldiers are landing in neighboring Honduras, and when gangs of Somoza supporters, armed and trained by the CIA, are sowing death and destruction in Nicaragua's peaceful land!

The administration needs to justify the build-up of U.S. armed forces in Central America at any price. To this end wide use is made of the fabrication that there are Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua. Washington's arithmetic is simple: The number of "military advisers" includes the Cuban teachers and doctors who are giving humanitarian fraternal aid to the Nicaraguan people. This is how the myth of "thousands of Cuban military advisers" in Nicaragua arose. But even this is not enough for the administration. The other day an ABC correspondent reported from the Pentagon that the White House had sent the Pentagon and military intelligence a directive to execute a "reappraisal of these statistics," upwards, of course. We can only wait and see how many more "thousands of Cuban military advisers" will now be discovered in Nicaragua by the CIA in carrying out the said directive.

Some time ago the American INQUIRY magazine wrote, "Reagan has set a new record in the ability to lie by manipulating statistics." It would, however, be useful to recall here Bernard Shaw's farsighted warning: The liar's punishment is not that no one believes him, but that he himself can no longer believe anyone else....

REAGAN 'CONFIRMS' U.S. REARMAMENT PROGRAM

LD242142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] President Reagan confirmed recently in a speech that Washington intends to continue the extremely dangerous course of stepping up the global war preparations and the course of unbridled nuclear arms race. The United States will carry out a program of rearming, and it is planned to spend $2.6 trillion on that program. Peace must be based on strength -- this is how the U.S. President formulated his position. He launched crude and offensive attacks on the adherents of peace. The United States is continuing to develop new weapons systems at a fast rate. As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported today, work is in full swing in the United States to create a new version of cruise missiles with a higher speed than the currently existing model. In this new cruise missile, the paper notes, it is proposed to use technology that will make the missile difficult for radar to detect.

The ringleaders of the American military-industrial complex were not mistaken in Reagan. Dealers in militarization are rubbing their hands with enthusiasm, hearing of the new 5-year program to rearm the United States that Reagan has announced, a program on which the United States intends to spend over $2 trillion. The arms manufacturers gain particularly fat profits from the modernization of the so-called U.S. strategic air force and the atomic submarine fleet. In a word, the money paid out by the manufacturers of death in electing the current President are recouped a hundredfold.

U.S. 'DELUDED' IN MILITARY ARMS ACTIONS

LD241344 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Soviet-American relations are tense in practically all fields, but the Soviet Union is not to blame for this, said President Yuriy Andropov, describing the current situation at last week's meeting in the Kremlin with a group of American senators led by Claiborne Pell. At the same time, Yuriy Andropov emphasized that the Soviet Union would like to have such (a level accord) with the United States that would guarantee normal, stable, and good relations to the mutual advantage of both sides and to the great advantage for the cause of universal peace.

If in this tense situation and in the game without rules someone expects to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, he said, this is a dangerous delusion. We may recall in this connection that in the past, too, opponents of normal relations with the Soviet Union in the United States deluded themselves on more than one occasion in their hopes of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. This was at a time when the United States had nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union did not have them. As is known, the American monopoly on nuclear weapons was shortlived. When this country saw that American leadership declined to ban nuclear weapons and sought to use them for atomic blackmail in international relations, appropriate measures were adopted to put an end to Washington's atomic monopoly. Also abortive were attempts to achieve military superiority in the seventies when the United States adopted the MIRV's, weapons with multiple nuclear warheads. All the Soviet side's proposals to give up these weapons were turned down in the hope that the Pentagon might take the lead in the field. The Soviet Union had to create this type of arms to counter American military plans and take care of its security.

The history of Soviet-American relations has quite a few similar examples. It seems Washington should take the lessons of history into account. However, in recent times, especially with the Reagan administration, attempts have been revived to apply the latest in science and technology to break the parity and gain military superiority. Everything possible has been done to design sophisticated weaponry, from MX land-based ballistic missiles and intercontinental missiles for the Trident submarines, to long-range cruise missiles and B-1B and Stealth bombers of an advanced type. To change the strategic situation in favor of the United States, the Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe in December this year. Part and parcel of these programs of first nuclear strike weapons is Reagan's project to design disarming weapons in outer space. These actions of the U.S. Administration are the main reason for tensions in Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union has been doing all it can to eliminate them. It was to avert the dangerous course of events that the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov proposed freezing nuclear arsenals, reducing nuclear arms and banning space weapons.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BLOCK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD241659 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- A U.S. Government delegation led by Agriculture Secretary John Block has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

The secretary of agriculture stated on arrival: "It is a great privilege and honour to me to come here to sign a trade agreement. I am convinced it can be of mutual benefit to both countries. I am convinced it will benefit the American farmers and it should also be of benefit to the Soviet country."

"This agreement marks a return to more normal agricultural relations. That is what we have been seeking. This agreement also serves as concrete evidence that the United States and the Soviet Union can work together on issues of mutual interest", John Block concluded.

TEXT OF PRAVDA REJOINDER ON BEREZHKOV AFFAIR

PM241023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] The Soviet Government's protest to the U.S. Government over the official U.S. authorities' flagrant provisions and high-handedness with regard to Soviet citizens provides an exhaustive political and legal evaluation of these acts. Such acts are scandalous and inhuman. They constitute a gross violation of the norms of diplomatic relations generally accepted in civilized society and an unpardonable flouting of human rights.

Cases of Soviet people being hounded in the U.S. are by no means isolated. A whole pack of FBI agents dogs their footsteps, follows their cars bumper to bumper, watches their every move, and eavesdrops on every word they say. Agents get into the apartments of employees of Soviet institutions in the United States, unceremoniously rummage among their things, and are frequently behind "robberies" and "muggings." The list of such provocations is endless!

But the stir which the U.S. authorities recently created over a Soviet diplomat's son shows that Washington is losing its head and is now resorting to out-and-out lawlessness. The Soviet Embassy building and accomodation complex were sealed off by FBI squads. Everyone entering or leaving was photographed. Agents stopped Soviet citizens' cars, demanding to check them. Helicopters equipped with still and movie cameras overflew the Soviet accommodation complex.

Just how low, one wonders, does a great power have to stoop in order to hound diplomats and journalists and not even leave their children in peace. The present U.S. Administration appears to think that it is above the law and that moral standards are unnecessary.

But such actions have a boomerang effect. The provocations staged in Washington reflected in miniature the U.S. Administration's disastrous policy of ignoring and not observing international treaties, and official U.S. representatives' mendacity and hypocrisy. Ultimately it is the national prestige of America itself which suffers.

And many people in the United States are well aware of this. For example, speaking on national television, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR M. Toon (who, incidentally, was never friendly toward our country and was reputedly an anti-Soviet U.S. diplomat) said the following: "I don't think that this incident shows the best side of U.S. diplomacy. In my view it exemplifies the present administration's inability to conduct foreign policy. I don't think we should have allowed the whole episode to develop into a highly principled problem affecting our national prestige. In the view of some people, myself included, we have gotten into a stupid situation."

Indeed they have, and also an unenviable situation. For by lodging a protest with the U.S. Government the Soviet side has served a most serious warning that those who violate international commitments concerning others must not count on different yardsticks being applied to themselves or on not experiencing the full consequences of their lawlessness.

COMPARISON OF REAGAN SEATTLE SPEECH ON REARMAMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 August carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS Washington dispatch on President Reagan's speech before the American Legion in Seattle on 23 August. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Total Distortion," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 24 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads... Annual convention of the militarist organization the American Legion... (supplying pharase)

Paragraph one, line five read ... of nuclear armaments.

In his speech, which clearly bears the imprint of the campaign which has effectively been launched for Reagan's reelection for a second term, the White House chief describes as one of his most important "achievements" as President the implementation of the massive program (picking up paragraph two, line two, suppling additional material);

Paragraph one, lines seven and eight read ... administration will do "even more" in the field... (supplying quotation);

Paragraph one, line fourteen reads... too long its "unilateral restraint" in nuclear arms buildup and now has to "make up for lost time." This "argument" is (picking up line five, supplying quotation marks);

Paragraph two, line fifteen reads... race, Reagan reported some "hopeful shifts" in the Soviet-American (picking up line three, rewording);

Paragraph two, last line reads... constructive and fruitful.

"Peace must be based on strength," the U.S. President...(supplying question marks);

Last paragraph, line two reads... on peace campaigers. PRAVDA ends, omitting final passage.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 August 1983 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a shorter TASS report on the same speech, which however includes the whole of the last paragraph of the referent item, omitted from the PRAVDA version.

'FACTS' ABOUT USE OF 'AGENT ORANGE' CITED

LD160638 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- PRAVDA's political news analyst Yuriy Zhukov, in his notes in the newspaper, entitled "Once More About 'Agent Orange'," writes about facts made public by the U.S. TIME magazine concerning the use of "Agent Orange" during the war in Vietnam. "I shall quote these facts but not comment on them awaiting the Pentagon's reply on the substance of these facts," he says.

Telling the story of the gun layer Robert Sutton from a military vessel, who inhaled the fumes from the preparation in the Mekong Delta area, and his suing the Pentagon in a U.S. court, demanding compensation for the irreparable damage to his health resulting from contact with 'Agent Orange," Yuriy Zhukov writes to say that George K. Pratt, the district judge in Uniondale, the state of New York, has obtained permission to "de-classify" important documents having a direct bearing on the U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam. These documents have been collected in connection with similar claims in court against the "Dow Chemical" and four other companies producing "Agent Orange." Such claims, in the words of the TIME Magazine, have been presented already by 20,000 Vietnam war veterans.

Yuriy Zhukov further cites the magazine reporting that at present the firm's representatives make no secret of the fact that top administration officials had known about the dangerous effects of dioxin contained in "Agent Orange." The documents that are now in the possession of the federal court indicate that in 1967, having read a report on the dangers of the toxic chemical, forwarded to him by the "Rand Corporation" which is a research organization, gave no attention to it. [sentence as received] The use of the preparation further continued for two and one-half years, since,TIME magazine says, in the opinion of the U.S. military it was a substantial element of military operations. These are the facts, the political news analyst says in conclusion. We shall wait for the Pentagon to comment on them. It would be quite interesting also to know when the U.S. courts would satisfy the claims of 20,000 U.S. war veterans who suffered from the effects of the poison they themselves used. And finally, the chief question so far remains unresponded to -- that of how the U.S. is compensating the enormous damage its aggression has done to the Vietnamese people, and, among others, to the countless victims of the U.S. chemical warfare.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD241747 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Draft Legislation Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Canadian Parliament, headed by the Speaker of the House of Commons Jeanne Sauve, which is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Views were exchanged on topical problems of the present international situation. Questions of Soviet-Canadian relations were discussed. Mikhail Gorbachev told the Canadian members of Parliament about the main directions of the social, political and economic development of the USSR and the measures taken to raise the living standards of Soviet working people. The attention of the Canadian delagation was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race, improving the international situation, preserving and deepening the process of detente. The participants in the talk noted the big importance of understanding and trust between peoples and states with different social systems for the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation, for preserving peace and strengthening universal security. The role of interparliamentary ties in this was stressed.

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vitality Ruben, other officials and also Canada's Ambassador in the USSR Geoffrey Pearson.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS SOIREE

LD241909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Today the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree [vecher vstrech] in Moscow, together with the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. It was attended by Soviet military specialists who gave assistance to the people at various stages in China's history, which to a great extent facilitated the creation of favorable conditions for the victory of the revolution in 1949. The soiree included representatives of the public of the capital and also diplomatic workers of the PRC Embassy in the Soviet Union.

PRC COMPLETES YANGTZE RIVER HYDROPOWER PROJECT

PM241345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A GES on the Yangtze"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (TASS) -- The building of the Erjian GES of the Gezhuowuba hydroelectric scheme on the Yangtze has been completed. The new GES, whose units have a capacity of 965,000 kilowatts, is the second major GES after the 1,160,000 kilowatt capacity Liujiaxia GES on the upper reaches of the Yellow River.

The Erjian GES' yearly output will total 5.4 billion kilowatt-hours. Its power will go to the economically developed regions of east China, including the city of Shanghai.

U.S. PACIFIC COMMANDER ON 'BROADER COOPERATION'

PM231427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov: "Rejoinder": "Admiral's Debut"]

[Text] The ceremony at which the command was handed over from one admiral to another, was probably a solemn one -- flags fluttered, marches were played, captains and colonels reported. Then, in all likelihood, the signing of the document on the acceptance of a vast domain -- 315,000 U.S. servicemen, about 1,000 jet aircraft, about 100 warships, including aircraft carriers, 50 submarines, bases, stores, funds, and so forth. Then I imagine a conversation taking place between the two high-ranking officers on Pentagon topics during which the admirals brandished their daggers from time to time. Well, after all the necessary formalities, it was a documented fact that U.S. Admiral W. J. Crowe took up the post of commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans, taking over reins from Admiral R. Long, who has retired.

The new commander did not take long to get into the swing of things, rapidly familiarized himself with his surroundings, and rushed from Honolulu, where his headquarters are located, to Tokyo -- to take a look at his ally and show his mettle. To judge all reports from news agencies, the admiral has shown himself a worthy successor to the old "hawk" Long: He is eloquent, has a soldier's forthrightness, is bellicose, and irrepressible in his militarism. Japanese Premier Y. Nakasone, National Defense Agency Chief K. Tanikawa, and First Deputy Foreign Minister N. Matsunaga not only heard a lecture on the need "to step up military might in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions in the face of the Soviets' aggressive intentions," but also received a dressing down for lagging behind the tempo for building up the might of the Japanese self-defense forces envisaged by the Washington strategists.

Crowe told his small but highly representative audience that the Soviet Union is allegedly "building up its military might in the Far East both quantitatively and qualitatively even more substantially than in Europe." After that the admiral demanded that Tokyo implement broader "cooperation" in carrying out military programs in the region and clearly intimated that Japan must subsidize the U.S. plans. The admiral's onslaught ended on an optimistic note regarding the prospects for joint operations in a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese islands.

And so Crowe's debut has taken place. Observers note that the admiral's tour demonstrated Washington's mounting pressure on Tokyo on questions of building up military muscle and involving Japan in specific military-political actions by Washington in the Far East. It remains to be added that on 22 August, a conference of leaders of the U.S. and Japanese military departments will be held which will subject questions of the militarist partnership to a detailed analysis. So the admiral's voyage can be viewed as a dress rehearsal for the forthcoming meeting.

WEINBERGER, TANIKAWA DISCUSS COMBAT READINESS

LD232112 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: Talks were held in Washington between U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and chief of Japan's National Defence Agency Kazuo Tanikawa.

The Pentagon chief insisted that the members of the Western bloc, among which he also listed Japan, should enhance their combat readiness in the face of what he described as a "possible Soviet offensive."

He demanded that Tokyo should "redouble its efforts" so as to be able to cope with the allegedly increased Soviet military threat in the Far East. If this is done, he stressed, the U.S. Administration would be able to improve its "defence structure", to put it in plain words, intensify aggressive military preparations in other parts of the Asian region and the rest of the world.

While promising to make every effort in order to live up to the hopes placed on Japan by the Pentagon, Tanikawa insisted on his part that the USA should make efforts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. He was quoted by the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN agency as saying that the deployment of the U.S. strategic medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in the West European countries should be carried out as planned. According to Tanikawa, the deployment in Misawa Base on Honshu Island of U.S. nuclear-capable "F-16" aircraft, which as the military circles of the two countries admit, are designed for offensive operations against the Soviet Far East, "is aimed at making a major contribution to stabilizing Asian security." For the sake of that he promised to spend ten times as much funds as the USA itself on preparations for the landing of these aircraft in Japan. Tanikawa promised to meet a number of other Pentagon's demands, and in particular find in Japan another place where American pilots from the "Midway" aircraft carrier, which has nuclear weapons on board, could train unhindered by the population for new adventures planned by the Pentagon in Asia. The active support by the chief of Japan's war department for the Pentagon's plans and demands, especially in the field of nuclear strategy, sheds true light on Japan's stand on the question of the prevention of nuclear war, which is highly important for mankind. It is highly indicative that on the days when Tanikawa met with Weinberger, the Japanese press published a memorandum of top military experts of the National Defence Agency to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone demanding renunciation of the three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Japan and that the introduction by the United States of nuclear weapons into Japan, which for that matter, has already long been done on the quiet, be legalised.

The newspaper MAINICHI, which gave some advice to the chief of the National Defense Agency in connection with his current visit, expressed the wish that he should explicitly say what Japan can and cannot do in answer to the Pentagon's demands. Judging by the results of the talks, the head of the Japanese military agency did not heed that advice and completely sided with the U.S. Administration in the policy of the arms race.

U.S.-JAPANESE AIR FORCE EXERCISES APPRAISED

LD240615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Major maneuvers of the Air Forces of Japan and the United States are taking place in Japan. Our correspondent Vyacheslav Voronov reports from Tokyo: The present joint maneuvers are the 50th. This time two combat subunits of the Japanese Air Force from the (Kamatsu) and (Sikuri) air bases in central Japan are involved. Participating on the American side are F-15 and AWACS aircraft, based on the Kadena USAF base on the island of Okinawa. According to testimony, American nuclear weapons are being stored secretly at this air base.

According to Japanese official reports, the main task of the present air exercises is practicing the tactics of air battle. But it is perfectly obvious that the main aim of these large-scale joint maneuvers is to demonstrate Japan's loyalty to the military-political alliance with the United States, the more so as they are timed to coincide with the talks between Tanikawa, the head of Japan's National Defense Agency, and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, which took place in Washington, where, as is known, the head of the Japanese military department once again confirmed Japan's readiness to follow in the future the course of the United States' adventurist strategy.

ABE'S N. ISLANDS TOUR AFFECTS JAPAN-USSR TIES

OW241127 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] Foreign Minister Abe has inspected the "northern territories." In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has the following report:

In his press conference in Nemuro last Sunday, Foreign Minister Abe remarked on various issues concerning Soviet-Japanese relations. What commands attention in his remarks is that the Japanese foreign minister expressed his approval of expanding a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Regarding definite plans, he mentioned the Soviet-Japanese trade conference scheduled to reopen in October, a plan to invite leading figures in the Soviet press to visit Japan, the Japanese film festival scheduled to resume in the Soviet Union next year, and the expansion of the relations of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Of course, there is no objection to smoothing away and further prompting the relations of mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields that conform to the interests of the people of the two countries. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed, even at the top-level talks, its voluntary cooperation in developing cooperative and good-neighborly relations with Japan. The Soviet Union will consistently adopt this stand in the future. In this connection, Foreign Minister Abe's remarks about promoting cooperation must be welcomed.

However, as the prerequisite for effecting a break in the current state of the Soviet-Japanese relations, the Japanese ruling circles are still demanding the return of the four islands of the Minor Kurile chain that legitimately belong to the Soviet Union. Foreign Minister Abe made a definite statement about this issue yesterday.

There arises one question, however: Does Tokyo really want to officially improve its relations with Moscow? As Foreign Minister Abe's current inspection visit also shows, Japan has not shifted its stand on the territorial demand campaign. The campaign, however, has not only caused immeasurable harm to mutual understanding but has further deepened the stagnation of the relations between the two countries.

At the press conference, Foreign Minister Abe did not forget to groundlessly condemn the Soviet Union for expanding its military potentials on the southern Kuril Islands, thereby creating a crisis. What should be stressed in regard to this issue is that the Soviet Union, on the contrary, intends to downgrade the balance of military potentials in the Far East and has proposed to Japan the holding of talks on measures to develop mutual trust. However, the Japanese Government has made no response to the proposal.

It is quite obvious that Foreign Minister Abe's inspection tour will only result in greater negative effects on the Soviet-Japanese relations.

PAKISTANI 'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE' CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

PM241040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unrest Continues"]

[Text] Delhi, 23 Aug -- The popular movement against Ziaul Haq's military regime is not abating in Pakistan. This is the ninth day during which protest rallies and demonstrations have been in progress in Sind Province. The participants in the antigovernment demonstrations, which are being conducted within the framework of a "civil disobedience" campaign, are demanding the immediate abrogation of military government, the release of political prisoners, the granting of democratic rights and freedoms to the population, and the holding of general elections on the basis of the 1973 Constitution. Several tens of thousands of people have taken part in demonstrations in the cities of Ranipur and Khaipur. Attacks have been carried out on police stations, city courts, government establishments, and the building of local authority organs. The police have repeatedly opened fire on the demonstrators. There have been casualties. According to figures supplied by opposition parties, 20 people have been killed and more than 3,000 imprisoned. Troops have virtually occupied 11 cities in Sind with the aim of suppressing the unrest. However, despite the brutal repression, the people are fully determined to continue the struggle.

Demonstrators Face Army Units

LD241547 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] New Delhi August 24 TASS -- In an attempt to suppress the incessant actions of the population in Sind Province for the restoration of democracy in the country, the Pakistani military authorities have sent Army units against the demonstrators. As correspondents were told by Sadiq Ali, one of the leaders of the Pakistani People's Party, nine out of the fifteen districts in Sind Province are actually in a state of seige. Pakistani Air Force planes are flying low over the troubled areas in an attempt to intimidate their inhabitants. The mass "civil disobedience" campaign meets with sympathy among many policemen and Army men, who are refusing to open fire on demonstrators. According to a report in THE TIMES OF INDIA, units of the Sind police, who refused to obey the orders of their command, were hastily disarmed and disbanded. Two hundred officers in the province resigned in protest against the repressions by the military regime.

London, August 24 TASS -- According to a report from Islamabad of a REUTERS agency correspondent quoting data of the opposition, more than 60 persons have been killed and 15,000 arrested in the course of the seven-year-old campaign of civil obedience. Commenting on the situation in Pakistan, the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES stresses that the Pakistani military administration of General Ziaul Haq is faced with a grim test. The point at issue is the future of the regime which faces the widest anti-government actions since its coming to power.

DRA ARMED FORCES 'DESTROY' HERAT 'BANDITS'

LD242155 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It is reported from Kabul that a detachment of the DRA Armed Forces, security organs, and revolution defense detachments have destroyed a substantial number of bandits in the Afghan province of Herat.

The gang of (Qari Ahmad), known for his cruelty in relation to the unarmed, peaceful population, has been totally wiped out. A large amount of U.S. and Pakistani-made weapons was taken from the bandits. As a former member of a gang which operated in Herat, (Abdul Qarim) stated, the bandits are trained to carry out subversive activity in the territory of neighboring states. According to his confession, he himself spent 4 months in an Iranian military camp, and the same length of time in a Pakistani one, where he took a course of killing, subversion, and arson under Iranian and American instructors.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES SOVIET SERVICEMEN IN DRA

PM241529 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 August 1983 First Edition carries on page 2 a 4 by 3-inch head-and-shoulder photograph of a Soviet serviceman wearing a helmet with three other helmeted servicemen in the background. The caption reads: "People in the motorized infantry unit which is part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan know Major V. Muratov as an energetic political worker, a principled communist, and a tactful and responsive officer. He is an example for the soldiers in every respect.

"In the photograph: Major V. Muratov, deputy commanding officer for political matters of the motorized infantry battalion."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 August 1983 First Edition carries on page 2 an 8 by 4-inch photograph showing a group of six uniformed servicemen sitting around a table in a room, one apparently speaking while others take notes. The caption, headed "In the United Headquarters," roads:

"It is a busy time in the headquarters of unit X, which forms part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Up-to-the-minute information on the state of affairs in the subunits converges here. The information which comes in must be processed quickly, a decision must be taken in accordance with the situation, and it must be conveyed to its executors. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that apart from resolving combat training tasks, Soviet servicemen give active assistance to the local inhabitants. In particular, in recent months alone the unit's personnel have taken part in restoring several bridges and sectors of roads destroyed by the dushmans, clearing irrigation canals, and restoring irrigation systems. All this required flexibility, special knowledge, and organizational skills on the part of the staff officers.

"Now a nighttime tactical exercise with combat firing lies ahead. At headquarters, the last details of the coming combat operation are being worked out. Soon the precise dispositions will be winging their way to the subunits through various channels of communication.

"In the photograph -- in the unit's headquarters (from left to right): Majors V. Belskiy and V. Kachalov, Lieutenant Colonels V. Mazilov and M. Yadryshnikov, and Majors I. Petrik and A. Sushitskiy."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 24 August also carries on page 4 under the rubic: "On Afghan Soil" a 1,500-word article by Captain N. Burgyga headed "Domes in the Sky," recounting the experiences of Major Yuriy Rendfel in the DRA. The article describes Rendel's work in training Afghan troops in parachuting, reporting how his home leave was canceled when an Afghan "commando" brigade formed a "sports parachuting team" and asked Rendel to "help them to set up the section's work and organize training" for competitions. The article gives Rendel's own life history, describes his work with the Afghan parachute team, and reports his eventual return home.

U.S. LINK SEEN IN ASSASSINATION OF AQUINO

LD241448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0932 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] New York, 24 Aug (TASS) -- The Philippine public is shaken by the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The National Democratic Front has published a statement pointing out that Aquino had been a "victim of unjust, extraordinarily cruel liquidation." Government circles have reported that investigations are being conducted into the affair.

Certain organs of the reactionary press are trying to ascribe this terrorist act to the country's leftist forces. The provocative nature of such statements is obvious. The French television company TF-1 reported that a tense situation has been created in the Philippines after the assassination of the opposition leader and that there were witnesses who had declared that they had seen government soldiers shooting at B. Aquino. The U.S. television company NBC reports that opposition leaders in the Philippines were voicing serious doubts about the veracity of the official version of the causes of the death of Aquino. They claim that his assassination was organized with the sanction of someone occupying a high position in the government.

The U.S. paper WASHINGTON POST asks: Whose interests were served by the assassination of Aquino? It cites the version of the involvement of government circles in this crime. According to the ABC television company, the Philippines has become an important country in Southeast Asia for the United States, especially since the defeat in Vietnam. In the next 5 years, the United States is granting the Philippines aid amounting to $500 million and is receiving for this the right to continue using military bases in that country. Observers see in this a link between the terrorist act that has been committed and the U.S. special services.

THAI 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

LD240844 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh August 24 TASS -- Thailand continues armed provocations against Kampuchea. According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Thai military planes intruded into Kampuchea's airspace on seven occasions between August 13 and 18. 72 violations of the republic's marine border by Thai vessels were recorded.

Border regions of the provinces of Preahvihea, Siemreab, Batdambang, Pouthisat and Koh Kong were subjected to artillery bombardment from Thai territory tens of times. Armed Pol Pot gangs, backed by artillery fire, made attempts to cross the border inside Kampuchean territory in several border regions. These provocations were resolutely repulsed by Kampuchean frontier guards.

THAI ARMED FORCES CHIEF ON VISIT TO CHINA

PM241411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" TASS report under the rubric "Military News From Abroad": "Visits"]

[Text] A Thai military delegation headed by General Saiyut Koetphom, commander in chief of the armed forces, is visiting China. The purpose of this trip is "to study China's experience in the military field and discuss the situation in the region of Indochina and Southeast Asia."

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR, CONDEMNS U.S.

LD242024 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi August 24 TASS -- The Vietnamese people highly appreciate and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. This has been stated here by the minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Dong Giang. These initiatives are especially important on the present-day situation, when as a result of the militaristic intrigues of the U.S. mankind is facing a serious threat. This is why concrete and realistic proposals of the USSR aimed at the termination of the arms race and at disarmament gained the approval of millions of people, he said.

The socialist construction in Vietnam is inseparable from the cause of peace. Shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam opposes the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces. Being a socialist country and a member of the non-aligned movement, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam supports revolutionary and progressive movements of nations, which are fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, Vo Dong Giang pointed out.

Vietnam regards as its task of paramount importance the struggle for stability, good-neighbourliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This can be accomplished only by way of a dialogue between the countries of the region. The U.S. and other reactionary forces, which hamper the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia should realise that the trend towards peace in this region is irreversible. Peace is needed by the whole of mankind, and any attempts to oppose the will of peoples are doomed to failure, Vo Dong Giang stressed.

KOSHOYEV, KAPITSA ATTEND INDONESIAN RECEPTION

PM221107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "On the Occasion of the National Holiday"]

[Text] R.M.M. Khusin, Indonesian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 17 August on the occasion of Independence Day -- Indonesia's national holiday.

The reception was attended by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

GDR'S HONECKER, FRG'S BAHR DISCUSS ARMS ISSUES

LD241642 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin August 24 TASS -- The most important objective of the present is to prevent a new round of the nuclear weapons race, that would further deteriorate the international situation and increase the danger of a new world war. A statement to this effect has been made here today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, receiving Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The GDR leader expressed regret that the NATO member countries, including the FRG, have not yet given an appropriate answer to the proposals from the socialist states. One cannot leave without attention to the fact that the planned turning of the FRG's territory into a launching pad for the U.S. first strike nuclear missiles would create here a new situation. This will, undoubtedly, entail countermeasures by the USSR for the defence of security of the countries of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker has again urged the West German leadership to reconsider its stand on that issue and resolutely declare for the success of the Geneva talks.

CZINEGE HAILS WARSAW PACT'S 'NOBLE MISSION'

PM241344 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Hungarian Defense Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Aug -- Speaking at a ceremony held here to mark the promotion to officer rank of graduates from Hungary's higher military education establishments, Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, stressed that the Warsaw Pact is an irreplaceable instrument for safeguarding peace and security in Europe and all over the planet. We declare with the utmost conviction that this noble mission can be accomplished given the technical and organizational improvement of the Warsaw Pact member states' armed forces, their maintenance at a high level of combat readiness, and the further strengthening of brotherhood in arms.

The world's peoples can be confident that the socialist countries have at their disposal everything necessary to nullify the attempts by aggressive imperialist circles to disturb the equilibrium of forces existing in the world, the minister declared.

SOVIET COMMENT ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Cooperation Basis Reviewed

PM241031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Ivanov article: "Holiday of the Romanian People"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August the Romanian people celebrate their national day -- the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist slavery. This event was a radical turning point in the fate of the Romanian people, opening up before them the road toward the democratic and socialist transformation of their motherland.

The liberation of all of Romania's territory was completed through the joint efforts of Soviet and Romanian forces. Combat cooperation between Soviet and Romanian soldiers was established and successfully tested during the struggle in the last stage of the war against fascist Germany. The friendship between the USSR and Romanian peoples was sealed by the blood shed in this struggle.

New prospects opened up before Romania, which was freed of the fascist yoke. The subsequent events -- the coming to power of a truly democratic government, the liquidation of the monarchy, and the proclamation of the people's republic -- were the logical conclusion of the processes which began 23 August 1944.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed by the Soviet Union and Romania 4 February 1948 enshrined the historical turning point in Soviet-Romanian relations and was the foundation for the development of fraternal friendship and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries and peoples. The conclusion of the treaty helped strengthen the positions of socialism and our common struggle against the intrigues of imperialist forces and was an important factor which created favorable conditions for the development of the new, socialist Romania. With the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Romania's working people managed within a brief historical period to overcome backwardness and transform their motherland into a modern industrial-agrarian state. The new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed 7 July 1970 strengthened the alliance relations between our peoples and was a reliable basis for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks.

Today the Romanian people, implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions, are justly proud of their successes. In 1983 Romania produces 50 times more industrial and 3.5 times more agricultural output than in the prewar years, while its national income has grown 15 times over the same period.

The Soviet people are pleased with the successes in socialist building achieved by Romania's working people under the RCP's leadership and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania and consistently implements a line of strengthening and developing our friendly links on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks corresponds with the fundamental interests of our countries and serves the cause of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, which is a reliable guarantee of the defense of the fraternal peoples' revolutionary gains and a mighty factor in ensuring international security.

Celebrations in Bucharest

PM241220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Celebrating a Glorious Date"]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (TASS) -- The Romanian people today celebrate a national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

A festive demonstration by working people was held in the main square of Bucharest. On the restrum were N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government; other party and state leaders, party veterans, and foreign guests.

Representatives of working people's collectives from the capital's plants, factories and institutions taking part in the festivities reported on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, and on successes in building a socialist society. The demonstrators carried banners expressing determination to struggle for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries' peoples, for the unity of all the world's progressive forces, for disarmament and international security, and against the threat of war. The holiday ended with a sports display.

Demonstrations were also held in other cities of the republic.

WRITERS' UNION DISSOLVED FOR 'ANTI-POLISH' ACTS

LD231020 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw August 23 TASS -- A decision has been taken in Warsaw on the dissolution of the Union of Polish Writers. According to the PAP agency, this decision was taken because the activity of the Central Board of the Union of Polish Writers runs counter to the charter and traditions of the union and to the state interests of the Polish People's Republic. During the people of suspension of activities of the union its leadership did not change its position. Part of the members of the Union of Writers maintained contact with foreign diversionary centres and carried through anti-Polish activity.

The newspapers report a meeting in Warsaw of a group of Polish writers from various regions of the country at which the readiness was expressed to take steps for setting up a new creative organisation of writers of the Polish People's Republic.

GENSCHER REPEATS FRG COMMITMENT TO NATO MISSILES

LD241837 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn August 24 TASS -- Speaking at a session of the presidium of the board of the Free Democratic Party, the foreign minister of West Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher reaffirmed the intention of the West German Government to unswervingly fulfil the NATO missile decisions. At the same time, he bitterly attacked the proposal of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to postpone the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, if no agreement is reached before November at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Genscher described these demands of the Social Democratic Party as a heavy blow at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. In his opinion, those who want to change the schedule of the realisation of the NATO "two-track decision" make it impossible to achieve concrete results at the talks. This statement was accompanied by trite allegations about a certain "Soviet missile threat".

Specifically, Genscher criticised in his speech the recent statement of the member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Saar branch of the party, O. Lafontaine, who said that the official policy in the sphere of armaments jeopardized the very existence of West Germany. According to the newspaper DIE WELT, Lafontaine stressed that the very idea of "additional armament" was basically wrong, because the armaments existing today were enough to destroy that country hundreds of times. It is for this reason that the decision on the "additional armament" is a choice in favour of our suicide, he said. If such an up-to-date weapon as "Pershing-2" missiles is adopted by the army, there will be no time left to correct the error in case of a false alarm.

MAJORITY IN FRG OPPOSE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD242051 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn August 24 TASS -- More than 75 per cent of the West Germans are opposed to the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in their country, says the radio station DEUTSCHELANDFUNK, citing the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by a research centre at the request of West German television. More than 70 per cent of those polled favour a referendum on the issue.

The radio station said in its broadcast that most West Germans are for the continuation of the Soviet-American Geneva talks and against the deployment of deadly U.S. nuclear weapons beginning with the end of this year. Commenting on the findings of the poll, a spokesman for the "Greens" party said that the parliamentary faction of his party would submit to the Bundestag a proposal on holding a "general referendum" on missile deployments in the country.

GREEK MISSILE DELAY PROPOSAL REJECTED IN WEST

LD242058 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Athens August 24 TASS -- Dimitrios Maroudas, official spokesman for the Government of Greece, said here that Greece had not given up the intention to table its proposal at an unofficial meeting of the Common Market foreign ministers scheduled for September to postpone for six months the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, despite a negative reaction from Britain and the FRG. The Greek Government is disappointed at the rejection of this proposal by London and Bonn, which even did not discuss it, D. Maroudas said.

As is known, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece sent last week messages to the foreign ministers of the EEC member countries pointing to the need for a six month postponement of the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. In the opinion of the Greek Government, such a step would help towards reaching an agreement at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

D. Maroudas also said that the U.S. charge d'affairs had met in that connection with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, albeit the spokesman for the Greek Government did not give the details of the talk. In the opinion of local observers, the meeting was aimed at pressuring the Greek leaders and impressing on them the known NATO proposition on the need for the speediest deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

The domestic press of Greece points out that such efforts by U.S. diplomacy are fresh evidence of the intention of the USA to force on Western Europe medium range nuclear missiles at all costs, rather than resolve this problem at the table of negotiations.

New York August 24 TASS -- Greece's proposal has exasperated Washington. R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is reported to have met the ambassador of Greece to the USA and express a protest to him [as received] over the initiative of the Greek Government which is in conflict with Washington's NATO's plans. Newspapers say that the ambassador was told about the strong dissatisfaction and "surprise" of the U.S. Administration in connection with that move.

Meanwhile, support for the initiative has been expressed by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who is currently on an official visit in Greece. He evaluated it as "positive" and stressed his country's resolute opposition to the plans for the deployment on the continent of American medium range nuclear missiles. A similar stand has also been taken by the Social-Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

There has been a different reaction in some capitals of the NATO member countries, where they were in a hurry to turn down the Greek proposal and reaffirm adherence to the NATO plans. U.S. President Reagan and FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher did not miss the opportunity to lash out against representatives of the anti-war movement.

TURKISH TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS TO BE TRIED

PM250838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Activists Persecuted"]

[Text] Ankara, 20 Aug -- As reported by CUMHURIYET, the Istanbul military tribunal has decided to combine the trial of leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions (DISK) with the trial of a group of activists of the printing trade union Basin-Is, who are also accused of "engaging in subversive propaganda with the aim of violently overthrowing the existing system and establishing a proletarian dictatorship in Turkey."

Ignoring the protests of the Turkish and international public, the military prosecutor is demanding the sentencing of 128 people. Some 68 defendants, including Basturk, the DISK general chairman, are threatened with the death sentence.

At the same time the trials of two more organizations which belong to DISK -- Limter-Is and Tumka-Is -- have begun in Istanbul. The prosecutor is demanding that 59 people be sentenced to imprisonment for terms of 6 to 20 years. The "serious crimes" attributed to the accused include "participation in the peace movement and illegal holding of strikes."

Proceedings have been initiated in Izmir on a farfetched charge against 64 activists of the miners union, which has been an energetic member of the Confederation of Worker Unions and has staunchly defended the working people's interests.

LEHMAN REMARKS SHOW U.S. TO STAY IN LEBANON

PM241022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "Rejoinder": "Moored Off Lebanon"]

[Text] When the U.S. Marines landed on the Lebanese shore, the instructions from Washington were -- "keep a low profile," behave in such a way that the Stars and Stripes are not associated in Arabs' minds with the U.S. rifle. And to lull the vigilance of the Lebanese they were promised that the troops of the United States and its NATO allies "are being sent into Lebanon for a short period."

However, the months have passed and it will soon be the first anniversary; yet the Marines have no intention of casting off, in fact, they appear to be preparing to spend a second winter in Lebanon. U.S. warships are essentially laid up off the Lebanese coast.

Israel, Washington's strategic ally, has no plans to withdraw its occupation force from Lebanon and, as has been said in Tel Aviv, intends to establish itself on Arab soil for and "indefinite period." The "indefinite" part, obviously an attempt by the Israeli Zionists to bite off southern Lebanon and make it their own colonial domian, is perfectly acceptable to the White House, which is planning to keep its forces in Lebanon for an equally "indefinite" period. Taking advantage of events in this Arab country, the United States is bent on staying in Lebanon for a long period and establishing a bridgehead there for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

These intentions are confirmed, in particular, by a speech by U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman, who is in Beirut on an "inspection" visit. Lehman made it clear that the Marines will remain in Lebanon for as long as is necessary and are prepared to use weapons "if the need arises." There you have it!

The Pentagon is endeavoring to ensure that the uniforms of the U.S. assault troops do not offend the eyes of the people of Beirut and that their helmets become as familiar to the inhabitants of the Lebanese capital as the Arab "kaffiyah." But whenever the Arabs see senior U.S. envoys stepping onto the Lebanese shore they are left in no doubt that the U.S. would not like to give up its Lebanese bridgehead. And this was confirmed once again by Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman.

GULF SEEN SUBJECTED TO ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

LD242203 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- "The world press has been writing for a long time now about Tel Aviv's aggressive plans for the Persian Gulf," the weekly NEW TIMES writes. For instance, there were reports in the first half of the 1970s that the Pentagon generals, scared by the Arabs' oil boycott, had conceived a major military operation code named "Volcano." It was virtually a conspiracy of intervention in the Arab world in order to seize its oil resources, a conspiracy in which Israel was assigned the role of the fuse and spearhead of aggression.

The weekly points out that the Israeli ruling circles are quite happy with their role in the West's armed ventures. They are motivated by selfish ambitions, namely, seizure of foreign territories, and also by the desire to weaken the Arab countries as much as possible. Naturally, if the oil fields of the Persian Gulf were seized and put anew under the control of imperialist oil monopolies, both the Israeli Zionist leaders and their U.S. backers would be happy, the weekly stresses.

The NEW TIMES draws attention to the fact that Israel is being cast in a major role in Washington's plans. Recalling the unprovoked raid of the Israeli Air Force on the Iraqi research centre through Saudi air space, the weekly stresses that the [words indistinct] alone shows that the Arabian Peninsula is no longer the deep rear of Mideastern confrontation.

Hatching plans to establish a staging area for aggression in the Persian Gulf, Tel Aviv never says a word about the fact that the territory of Israel has become a transit point for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force."

The closer you look at Israel's tactics and the facts of its complicity in American acts of provocation in the Middle East, the weekly writes in conclusion, the clearer it becomes that Israel's ambitions are fraught with a grave danger to the security and independence of the peoples and countries of the Persian Gulf.

'DANGEROUS ADVENTURE' OF U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

PM250834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Adventure"]

[Text] Large-scale military maneuvers are taking place in the region of the Near East and east Africa in which the American "Rapid Deployment Force" is taking part. They are being carried out on the territory of Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, and Oman with the involvement of military contingents from those countries.

During this show of American strength in the region, which in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is the "biggest" since World War II, the Pentagon is planning to try out its new concepts in practice. Sea and airborne landings, special operations against "insurgents", and the testing of combat hardware and weapons under hot conditions are all included in the exercises' program.

The United States declares that the maneuvers are being conducted with the aim of defending its "vital interests" in that region of the world. But this argument has long been nothing other than a justification for American armed intervention in the affairs of various countries in the world and for imposing Washington's will on them by brute force. The present exercises by the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" are further evidence of this.

Washington spokesmen do not conceal that ensuring permanent U.S. access to the oil supplies of the Persian Gulf countries and control over the Suez Canal are part of the task of the maneuvers. However, the demonstration of American might today acquires a different, sinister coloring in connection with the worsening situation in Chad, where imperialist aggression unleashed at the U.S. behest has begun. We know that the AWACS aircraft dispatched to the near East to take part in the maneuvers are being used to intervene in the Chadian conflict. Washington is issuing increasingly loud threats to Libya, near whose borders the American troops are carrying out actions. These facts clearly show the nature of Washington's militarist aspirations.

It is indicative that military subunits of four states of the region are simultaneously participating in the present maneuvers along with the "Rapid Deployment Force." By involving them in its operations, the United States is pursuing very definite aims: on the political level, to bind these countries more firmly to its course, and on the military level, to build up the American Armed Forces' presence there by using the countries as a prop. The United States unambiguously hankers after military bases on the territory of the region's states. Obtaining them would allow it to strengthen the bridgeheads for further actions by the American military.

The public and the press in many Arab and African countries correctly consider the military demonstration undertaken by the United States to be a new highly dangerous adventure.

JORDAN PREMIER'S 'SHARP CRITICISM' OF U.S. NOTED

PM241228 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Jordan's Prime Minister Mudar Badran has stated, according to a REUTER report, that U.S. policy in the Near East bars the way to attaining peace and is pushing the countries of the region toward war.

M. Badran also criticized the U.S. veto on the UN Security Council resolution denouncing the creation of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Political observers, REUTER stresses, view these statements as very sharp criticism of U.S. policy by Amman officials.

USSR, JORDAN EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

PM231416 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

The Soviet telegram notes with satisfaction that Soviet-Jordanian relations have developed substantially over the 20 years and expresses confidence that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Jordan will continue to strengthen for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of achieving a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

The Jordanian telegram says that Jordan has always highly valued the Soviet Union's understanding of and support for the Arabs' just cause and its constant assistance in strengthening their ability to defend their legitimate rights. Jordan is particularly aware of the Soviet Union's contribution to the cause of establishing a just peace in the Near East. We hope, it goes on, that our bilateral relations will develop and strengthen, reflecting a common desire to expand and deepen mutual cooperation for the good of our friendly states.

TUDEH LEADER EXPOSES LIES ON SPYING FOR USSR

PM250951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Foul Methods"]

[Text] Copenhagen August 23 -- A representative of Tudeh, the people's party of Iran, has exposed the lies about an alleged complicity of the party in "espionage" in favor of the Soviet Union. At the press conference here a video recording was shown of the film, concocted by the Iranian secret police with participation of American special services on the basis of so-called "confessions" by some arrested Tudeh leaders.

Assertions by the producers of the film to the effect that Tudeh was "dependent" on the Soviet Union, K. Manukian, the representative of the people's party of Iran, said, do not hold water. To extort the necessary "confessions" the arrested were subjected to practices inherited from SAVAK, the shah's secret police. Before the shooting of the film the prisoners were subjected to physical and psychological treatment, including the use of strong narcotics.

If one carefully views the film it is easily seen that they do not see the cameras, do not know what they say, the text in some cases is read out behind the screen. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran N. Kianuri has an unnatural expression of the face, and his view is fixed. To date nothing has been known about his further destiny and whereabouts. The member of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran G. Avanesian, also shown in the film, cannot raise his head. Soon after the demonstration of the forgery he died in jail of tortures.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1035 GMT on 24 Aug carries an identical report which concludes with the following paragraph:

"The concocted film, Manukian emphasised, has quite obvious purposes -- to discredit the people's party of Iran which for four decades has been waging a heroic struggle against the tyranical Shah regime, which was at the service of American imperialism. The case of "espionage" by Tudeh leaders in favor of the USSR, the party representative said, is being fanned by those Iranian circles that oppose the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Iran. Those circles push our country to the road of dangerous pro-imperialist policy which sustained a fiasco under the Shah's regime."]

SYRIAN OFFICIAL HAILS SOVIET SUPPORT

PM231107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Syria's Determined Course"]

[Text] Damascus, 22 Aug -- Syria firmly and consistently follows a course of opposing imperialism's plans in the Near East. In the implementation of this course, our country relies upon the assistance and support of the Arab people's masses and its friends all over the world, foremost among whom are the socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, declared at a meeting with a Polish military delegation which is visiting here.

He blamed the United States for the tense situation in the Near East. This imperialist policy, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar stressed, has been reflected in the Camp David deal, the so-called "Reagan plan" for the Near East, and the agreement with Israel which has been forced upon Lebanon.

FROLINAT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CHAD SITUATION

PM231413 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Aug 83 pp 9-10

[Interview with Mahamat Baba Saleh, member of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat) National Revolutionary Council, by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Leonid Pochivalov -- no date or place specified: "We Want Peace, But Not Slavery"]

[Text] It is hard to imagine that this tall, elegantly dressed young man with an open face, gentle and unhurried movements, and a bright smile just a little while ago had weapons in his hands and was taking part in heavy fighting. He is a mining engineer by profession, worked for 2 years for a U.S. company prospecting for minerals in Chad, and was director general at the Ministry of Public Works, Mines, and Geology in Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government. Now Mahamat Baba Saleh is fighting with Goukouni's detachments somewhere deep in the Sahara. The conditions are harsh -- during the day the temparature reaches almost 50 degrees centigrade, and at night the teeth chatter from the cold. When we met he noted that all his comrades are keeping up their spirits, aware of their patriotic duty.

The intense midday heat was shimmering outside the windows of the house where we met. The air conditioner hummed softly. Mahamat Baba Saleh was emotional. He ardently said what was weighing on his mind, as if addressing thousands and thousands of people invisibly present in the room, wanting to convince them of his views.

Question: Mr Mahamat Baba Saleh you will, of course, understand that it is important for our readers to hear a man who has just come back from the battlefield and represents the forces opposing the regime which is now in power in the republic's capital, Ndjamena. First of all, please tell us something about your country.

Answer: Have you been to our country before?

Question: Yes, I have. To Ndjamena. And, frankly speaking, that quiet city on the banks of the river Chari left me with contradictory impressions.... It is exotic. It is inhabited by kind and hospitable people, but the underprivileged situation and poverty of the working people are striking, and the endless sun-scorched expanses of your land are depressing, especially when seen from the air.

Answer: Our country is one of the poorest in Africa and even in the whole world. My heart overflows with sorrow when thinking about the fate of my own people. Their lot is really an unhappy one. How many misfortunes have fallen upon their heads! The Chadian gets used to misfortune from birth. We have the most adverse climate: After all, the Sahara is the most scorching part of the planet and the adjacent Sahel is a difficult region for the peasant. For many years on end the Sahel has been ravaged by drought. How many human lives it has taken, how many people have been forced to flee to neighboring countries in search of food!

Question: I met Chadians on the Atlantic coast. It was sad to see these proud people holding out their hands for charity.

Answer: Each sprout in our country grows thanks to the peasant's hard sweat, just like 300 years ago. Little has changed in our country. France, Chad's former colonial master, did everything to obtain more from us and give us less. It actively fanned intertribal and religious strife to make it easier to rule us. The seeds of the present long war were sown in our land by none other than the French, back in the long-gone colonial times.

Question: What a monstrous injustice. War has come to the most underprivileged country in the world. It is well known that it has been going on, apart from brief breaks, for 17 years now. Tell us, please, what was the cause of this fratricidal war? Could it have been tribal, ethnic, or religious strife or arguments between chiefs striving for power? After all, tribalism is still very much alive in your continent and has served as an excuse for the shedding of much innocent blood.

Answer: No! In this case there is no question of tribal differences. The issue is more serious, more fundamental for all Chadian people: the determination of their future. In brief, neocolonialism in Chad -- like a werewolf, pretending to be good and humane -- again wants to bring the foreigners to unlimited power in our country. I know this from experience -- I worked with the Americans here, after all.

Question: And of what interest could your desert and barren soil be to foreigners?

Answer: There is much wealth beneath the barren sands. Not all of it has been discovered yet. But, nevertheless, uranium, petroleum, and other assets have already been discovered in our country. This is what the imperialist powers want to get hold of. Chad is known as the heart of Africa, and people say that the keys to the continent are to be found here. The imperialists want to set up here a bridgehead for attacks against progressive African regimes and against the growing liberation movement in those countries of the continent that are still fully dependent on the West. This is why the United States and France want to have "their own people" in Ndjamena.

Question: And they do have them.

Answer: But to be master of Ndjamena is not to be master of the whole of Chad. We Chadians are not many, 4.5 million in all, but we are also a force that has its own will, and the incumbent Ndjamena regime can hardly rely on it.

Question: Tell us briefly about the history of the Chad conflict, please.

Answer: This is neither a conflict nor a civil war. This is a war against the foreigners and their satraps. As you know, our country gained independence in 1960. Frolinat was founded in 1966. A coup d'etat occurred in the republic in 1975. A supreme military council headed by General Malloum came to power. Three years later the council was disbanded. Malloum was elected president of the republic and Hissein Habre, leader of the armed forces of the north, was elected prime minister. But the tribal war, fanned by the pro-Western forces, continued in the country and Habre did a lot to kindle it. He became the West's "own man" a long time ago. In August 1979, with the assistance of a number of African countries, the various military political groupings signed an agreement on an armistice in Chad in the Nigerian capital of Lagos. Under this agreement Frolinat leader Goukouni Oueddei was appointed head of state and Habre, leader of the armed forces of the north, was appointed minister of state for national defense. But Habre had great dreams and continued to fan enmity within the republic. He followed the advice he was given from abroad. And so, in March 1980 the Habre goup moved against Goukouni Oueddei's central government.... In order to prevent a civil war, the president appealed to Libya for help and Habre's mutinous detachments were crushed with support from Libyan units. At the end of 1981 the Libyan troops were replaced by inter-African forces from Nigeria, Zaire, and Senegal. It seemed that peace had come again to our long-suffering land. But this was not to be. Habre acted as he was ordered to from abroad. With help from the United States, Sudan and Egypt he reformed his beaten units and marched again against the central government. On 7 July 1982 Habre captured the capital and proclaimed himself president. The West received its "own man" in Ndjamena.

Question: So it emerges that Habre overthrew the legitimate government which was recognized by the OAU. And yet the OAU now recognizes the Habre regime. What kind of a metamorphosis is this?

Answer: It is well known that the Chad problem caused serious differences within the OAU. For a long time imperialism has been dreaming of breaking up the OAU. It has been seeking a pretext for a long time, and there occurred the development of events in Chad. We know that the majority of progressive African regimes support Goukouni's transitional government. This is no surprise. It is this government that represents the interests of all Chadian military, political, religious, and ethnic groups -- in other words, virtually all Chadian people. The only exception is Habre's military groups but, as we know, there is growing opposition within them to the impostor's antipatriotic policy.

Question: Nevertheless the OAU did recognize Habre's regime and it was Habre and not Goukouni who was invited to the 19th session of heads of state in Addis Ababa.

Answer: Africa's progressive states did this only because the OAU's very existence was under threat. This organization must be preserved at all costs -- it is an obstacle to neocolonialism's plans on our continent.

Question: So under these conditions, what is the position of Frolinat and Goukouni Oueddei's government? After all, you are not expressing only your personal point of view.

Answer: Yes, I speak on Frolinat's behalf. What is our position? It remains the same. We all want peace but have no intention of becoming slaves to foreign capital, we want the Chadian people to determine their own fate. Frolinat is prepared again to start talks with representatives of the armed forces of the north but not with Habre. Habre lost the Chadian people's trust a long time ago and we have tried him in absentia as a criminal. He has on his conscience quite a few lives including the lives of children and women; he has destroyed entire villages and massacred whole families. Habre is a hypocritical person, unreliable, and cannot occupy any state positions. We have no intention at all to conduct talks with him. But I repeat, we are prepared to start talks with other leaders of the armed forces of the north, and we hope that success can be achieved.

Question: But it is, after all, Habre who is ruling over Ndjamena. As you said, he is the West's "own man." The United States or France is hardly likely to give him up. This means the existence of a political reality which you cannot possibly ignore.

Answer: True, it is a reality that Habre is in power in the capital. It is also a reality that he commands only small Chadian Army units, heavily defeated in combat. The people do not support him. Many people from the insurgent detachments are coming over to our side. After all, Habre means war and the Chadian people have had enough of wars, they want to be left in peace. Being unable to rely on the people, Habre bases his calculations entirely on aid from the West. Had our population supported him, he would not have needed the so-called Zairian volunteers and mercenaries from other countries, including white mercenaries, nor the French soldiers and advisers, nor American weapons. Habre is relying on the imperialist forces. Chad's land is today divided by the front line of a struggle, not a local one but an international struggle: the forces of progress are standing on one side of the line, and imperialism headed by the United States on the other.

Question: It seems to me that it would be best if that front line did not run through Chadian land. In today's extremely tense international situation it would be most dangerous if the Chad conflict acquired an international character and if other countries started interfering in it, whether they are on the continent itself or outside it.

Answer: But the United States, Zaire, Sudan, and Israel are already interfering. France has launched an open intervention.

Question: You have some important enemies. And how do you see the prospects in this connection? If Habre himself is not removed from power either by reasonable forces in his own camp or under pressure from the international public, what is the alternative for you, the Frolinat leaders?

Answer: We will continue the struggle. We know that we are supported not only by progressive movements but also by many states in Africa. And not just in Africa. Justice is on our side. And we are confident that we will bring about its triumph.

Question: But how can you oppose the most modern weapons which the United States is rushing in to help Habre?

Answer: Weapons are operated by people. And you cannot rely on mercenaries and interventionists for too long. When there is no popular support, the foreigns cannot save you.

Question: The Western press is writing at great length that Libyan troops are now participating directly in the conflict and that it is not so much the Chadians but the Libyans who are fighting.

Answer: This is a lie. It is disseminated by the United States in order to justify its provocative actions against Libya. Independent Libya has for a long time hindered the implementation of the U.S. hegemonist plans in the Near East and in tropical Africa. Furthermore, the policy of the incumbent U.S. Administration is to create hotbeds of tension everywhere in the world. This is the kind of hotbed they have created in Chad.

Question: So you confirm that at present there are no Libyan units on Chad's territory? I can write this in the newspaper?

Answer: I confirm it. On several occasions we invited Western journalists to come and see for themselves. Several of them came and saw for themselves, and the honest ones wrote the truth about us. We are prepared to invite both OAU and UN representatives to our region. We have nothing to hide. We are fighting for a just cause, for peace on our long-suffering land. Our only aspiration is to prevent our poor people dying from either bullets or hunger.

ZA RUBEZHOM ON 'IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION' IN CHAD

PM240939 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 34, 19-25 Aug (Signed to Press 18 Aug 83) p 1

[Editoral: "Africa Is Not Alone at a Testing Time"]

[Excerpts] There has never been a population census in Chad. So no one knows how many million people are now suffering as a result of the fact that the capitals of the United States and France have decided to interfere in their motherland's destiny and in their own destiny. And not because anyone there is concerned about the poverty in which Chadians live from childhood until old age or about the diseases which reduce his life expectancy to 35-45 years. Rather it is in order to defend their so-called "national interests," which it seems Washington and Paris have here in the heart of Africa.

What has prompted the tragedy afflicting the Chadian people? The rivalry between its political leaders? The southern farmers' distrust of the nomadic northerners? The Christians' intolerance of Muslims and vice versa? Or, perhaps, the prejudices dividing the various ethnic groups? The Western mass media write and talk a great deal about all of these things, and, of course, these painful problems are bound to influence the events now taking place in Chad.

For a long time Africa was not a central sphere of Washington's policy, but as its ties with Pretoria have strengthened, as its distrust in its NATO partners' "capability" to "contain" the African national liberation movement has increased, and, finally, in connection with the enormous expansion of its economic interests on the African Continent, it has begun to interfere increasingly actively in the African peoples' internal affairs. In so doing U.S. imperialism has never had any inhibitions about squeezing out its European allies, as it did with Belgian interests in Zaire or with French interests in the Ivory Coast and a number of other west African countries. In some African capitals, U.S. political influence now outweighs the ex-colonial powers' traditional influence.

As far as can be judged, Chad initially caught the U.S. interest not for its own sake. Although it is known to have uranium and tungsten deposits and oil has been found, these natural resources are not sufficiently significant to attract the U.S. monopolies' attention. For various reasons, both economic and political, they have so far remained in reserve, as it were. The start of Washington's increased interest in Chad dates back to 1981, and the start of its covert interference to 1982, when the CIA earmarked $10 million to arm Sudan-based opponents of the Transitional National Union Government. "We did this to annoy Libya," was how a functionary of this spy agency explained the motives behind the CIA's action to a congressional committee. And the CIA wanted to "annoy" Libya because R. Reagan's administration sees in that country's policy the spirit of independence and freedom which it so despises.

Seeking a Soultion

The covert U.S. intervention proved sufficient to plunge Chad back into a state of anarchy. The republic's lawful government was forced to leave the capital and was to resume its activities in the remote northern oasis of Bardai only after a long break. The interecine strife, which had been successfully damped down by the joint efforts of the OAU and other countries on the continent, erupted with renewed vigor. And now Washington acted openly: night and day giant transport planes transferred U.S. military cargoes to Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

Can the Chadian people's tragedy be measured? Of course not, but here are just a few rough figures. Out of an estimated population of 4.6 million, according to some reports 200,000 people have died in recent years and around 400,000 refugees have taken temporary refuge in neighboring countries. The economy of Chad, which even before the outbreak of hostilities was among the poorest countries in the world, is in ruins.

In this context, the U.S. interference in Chad's internal affairs appears particularly sinister. Evidently Washington has grasped this too. Is this not why U.S. diplomacy has done everything possible to ensure that the United States is able to hide behind someone else's back in Chad, be it Zaire's or France's? And not without success. Deeply in debt to Washington, Zaire has sent its units into Chad. After dragging its feet somewhat, France has done likewise.

Washington is now rubbing its hands with satisfaction. But are its hopes that Paris is disposed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire in Chad for the United States not premature? Paris is making no secret of its concern at the brazenness and unceremoniousness with which the Yankees are trying to gain footholds in countries where France aspires to a monopoly of influence.

As far as Chad is concerned, however, France's actions have in noway alleviated the tribulations which have fallen to the country's lot. The French bourgeois press is again talking about partitioning the country as a possible way of solving its problems. French troops could at any minute join in the hostilities, which will mean countless more casualties and more devastation for the country.

In the face of the imperialist intervention various African countries have started consultations. The OAU has launched a series of initiatives aimed at settling the Chad problem. The continent's public hopes that these efforts will enable peace to be established on Chad's soil and demands an end to imperialist interference in Chad's internal affairs.

The TASS statement setting out the Soviet Union's principled stance has elicited an enormous response on the continent. The Soviet Union's sharp condemnation of the unlawful actions of the imperialist powers, which are jeopardizing peace and international security, has once again shown all the African peoples that they are not alone in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for their national independence and dignity.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI REMARKS ON CHAD, LIBYAN 'EMPIRE'

LD232058 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has decided to join personally the mad campaign waged against Libya by the United States and some other Western countries in relation to the events in Chad. In an interview with the French magazine LE POINT the Sudanese president accused Libya of wanting to spread its control over Chad. But even this seemed too little for the Sudanese president. He said that Libya wants to set up a complete empire and that Chad is the first step in this direction. Numayri grumbled that all this could affect Arab and African countries.

What can be said about these truly imaginary fabrications about Libya, whose population numbers a mere 2 million? Is this farsightedness or short-sightedness? Most likely it is the latter, as the Sudanese president does not see the grave danger to Chad as a result of the entry of the French forces and the U.S. interference in its affairs, as though there were no provocative American military movements in Sudan itself. Moveover, the Sudanese president does not notice that the AWACS spy planes stationed in Sudan are observing not only Chad but Libya also. In the mind of President Ja'far Numayri none of this exists; rather there is only the Libyan threat. The lie about this threat has long been cited by Washington and its allies, but what is regrettable is for Sudan to join them.

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS DE CUELLAR SOUTHERN AFRICA VISIT

PM241106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "Notes Apropos": "The Puppets Begin To Feel Uneasy"]

[Text] At the behest of the UN Security Council, the UN secretary general is embarking on a tour of southern Africa during which he will visit Angola, Namibia, and also South Africa in order to present a report on the outcome of the consultations to the Security Council by the end of the month. It will be Perez de Cuellar's second visit to the region this year. One topic included in the previous discussions with the leaders of the African states was the Namibian problem -- in particular, ways and means of solving this urgent issue. As Perez de Cuellar said at a press conference in Geneva, after his visit to Africa in February he saw the "genuine unanimity of the 'frontline' states and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)." "They all stressed," he said, "the urgent need to solve the Namibian problem since it is creating political instability in the regions bordering on South Africa and draining off substantial material resources."

This assessment of the situation was not to the liking of the Pretoria authorities and their puppets in charge in racist-occupied Namibia. In their view, one can scarcely expect an "unbiased" UN solution of the Namibian issue since the international community refuses to have anything to do with the country's political parties, which, as is known, are loyal to the interests of the white minority in South Africa.

Indeed, the United Nations along with many international organizations have clearly and unequivocally stated that they do not want to have anything to do with the Pretoria regime's proteges. This was stated quite plainly at the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence which was convened in accordance with a UN General Assembly resolution in April 1983 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The impressive forum, which was attended by emissaries of 136 governments and various political and public organizations, examined the situation in South Africa in general and reached conclusions which, naturally, did not delight the South African racists. The Paris declaration solemnly proclaimed the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter, the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and other international documents. The conference also stressed its solidarity with the Namibian people struggling for their liberation under the leadership of SWAPO. But Pretoria's occupation of Namibia, nearly 17 years after the annulment of the South African mandate to govern the territory, is a violation of existing international legal norms.

Yet everything that the international community regards as just and lawful is seen by South Africa and its proteges in Namibia as "prejudiced" and "wrong". Pretoria believes that an "unbiased" solution of the Namibian problem can only be implemented if the granting of independence to Namibia is "linked" to the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban troops from Angola. And the latter should precede the solution of the Namibian problem. They are supported in this by the United States and some members of the so-called "Contact Group" consisting of Western states concerned primarily for their own political, economic, and strategic interests in southern Africa.

Pretoria's attempts to discuss the Namibia question in an "unbiased" way and the occupation of Namibia by the South African regime are merely a political maneuver to wreck the solution of the Namibian problem advocated by the United Nations.

CPSU GREETS CONFERENCE OF ZAMBIA'S UNIP

PM241352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Ninth United National Indepedence Party [UNIP] General Conference:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Ninth UNIP General Conference and all UNIP members.

Over the years of independent development the Zambian people under the leadership of the UNIP has made considerable strides in various spheres of material and spiritual life and effected important socio-economic transformations. In the difficult conditions of the frontline situation Zambia makes a worthy contribution to the struggle to eliminate the last seats of colonialism and racism, and courageously resists the apartheid regime of the republic of South Africa which, with the backing of foreign imperialist circles, is conducting an undeclared war against the freedom-loving states of southern Africa.

The work of the UNIP General Conference is proceeding in the period of the disquieting sharpening of the international situation brought about by imperialism's aggressive actions which threaten mankind with a thermonuclear catastrophe. To avert the threat is the task of all the peoples of the world.

Soviet people appreciate the efforts of the Republic of Zambia aimed at strengthening peace, international security and cooperation.

We wish the Ninth UNIP General Conference fruitful and successful work!

May the friendship between the CPSU and the UNIP and between the people of Zambia and the Soviet Union strengthen and develop.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

LIBERIA'S DOE RECEIVED IN ISRAEL WITH 'HONORS'

LD232252 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 23 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] General Doe, the head of the African state of Liberia, has been received in Israel with great honors. And these honors were more than justified, if one takes into account that Liberia has become the second African country -- after Zaire -- to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. Here is the artillery salute in honor of General Doe.

But it is not only a matter of restoration of diplomatic relations. It has only just become known that the pro-American regime in Liberia, with the support of American and Israeli intelligence services, is preparing a coup in neighboring Ghana. Ghana's independent policy, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes, has always been an eyesore in the view of the American Administration. Six conspiracies have been prepared against Ghana in the last year and a half, and it is perfectly logical, the paper continues, that the forces that would like to overthrow the Ghanaian Government turn for help precisely to Liberia. Indeed, recently the United States increased its military aid to its African protege tenfold.

CPSU OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR TANZANIA 22 AUG

PM241420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] a CPSU delegation headed by G.P. Bogomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom, left for the United Republic of Tanzania 22 August to familiarize itself with the CCM's organizational party work.

'BIG PINE II', U.S. MANEUVERS IN C. AMERICA EYED

PM250935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent L. Koryavin under the rubric: "Background to Events": "From Big Stick to 'Big Pine'"]

[Text] Washington -- Heavy transport aircraft daubed with green and yellow camouflage are already flying between Florida and the Honduran military base in San Pedro Sula. They are delivering U.S. combat equipment and troop subunits which will be used in the American-Honduran "Big Pine II" maneuvers. These will last more than 6 months and will take place in several stages, with one troop contingent replacing another and the exercises shifting from zone to zone. So the "Big Pine" operation has been set in motion. A U.S. naval force continues to sail off the Nicaraguan coast.

Along with the military transport aircraft carrying U.S. officers and men, H. Kissinger, recently appointed head of the special commission of 12 Republicans and Democrats whose job is to solve the problems of Central America "by diplomatic means," has been launched into Central American orbit.

The former U.S. secretary of state, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, has said that he and the other members of his commission intend to visit five Central American countries, including Nicaragua, and also plan to meet with representatives of the "Contadora Group" (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama), which, as is known, is opposed to "strong-arm solutions" of Central American problems. But Kissinger did not propose any specific program for his commission's activity, merely stressing in conversation with Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States A. Jarquin that in the next few days, he plans, as he put it, to "get down to improving my personal knowledge of the region's problems."

While Kissinger is, so to speak, occupied with "self-education," and the U.S. President's special representative in Central America R. Stone makes vague statements about Washington's "peacemaking" goals, U.S. military preparations in Central America will make vigorous strides.

Also indicative is the forthcoming appearance in Honduras and El Salvador of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who will not only "observe the U.S. Army maneuvers and study the political situation in the region," as officially reported, but will "reconnoiter the terrain" in order to decide on more extensive actions by Washington in Central America. Among them are the creation of a U.S. military base in Puerto Castilla and other areas, and the planning of direct intervention vis-a-vis Nicaragua, which Washington has not ruled out.

"Big Pine" has already taken root, and these are not "routine" military exercises, as the White House would have it, but part of Washington's overall strategic program aimed at carrying out U.S. militarist programs and at military penetration of various parts of the world.

It is no accident that the threats against Nicaragua and other patriotic forces in Central America were made at precisely the moment when Congress was discussing appropriations to finance the Pentagon's military programs. The "hardliners" were deliberately inflaming passions. They needed the rhetoric about the imaginary "communist threat" to "convince" the legislators of the need to build a "strong America" and therefore to open the doors and let the funds pour into the deep bins of the military-industrial complex.

There are also new facts about plans for U.S. military penetration in Central America, where U.S. military units are currently trying to gain a "permanent" foothold. So "Big Pine" cannot have the appearance of an ordinary offshoot of the tree of U.S. military actions in Central America.

In the first place, the maneuvers will last 6 months and maybe more; thus the ultimate aim is to ensure that U.S. troops stay permanently in that foreign region. TIME magazine, in an article headed "in the Gunboat Tradition," admitted that not many people would believe that the military exercises are "routine."

NEWSWEEK quotes the following data: The maneuvers will cover an area of 1,000 square miles and the ships will be sailing 150 miles off the Nicaraguan coast. AWACS aircraft "will take off from Air Force bases in Oklahoma, overfly the Central American region," and be on constant patrol. There will be airborne and seaborne assaults. At the same time, the Hondurans have been given the responsibility, the magazine says, of "participating in the laying of lines of communication and clearing and cutting jungle where the landing strips will be prepared for the heavy U.S. transport aircraft."

This fact merits special attention. It sheds further light on the goals the Pentagon intends to attain through the "Big Pine II" maneuvers. The United States has already elaborated the strategic concept of creating "satellite states" and "base states" which are instruments of the U.S. global course. In the Near East these "functions" are performed by Israel, which has facilitated U.S. military penetration in the region. Moreover, numerous U.S. bases have been scattered about the world and Washington wants to expand the network. Something that is indicative in this respect is an article by Richard Halloran in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he expounds one of the Pentagon's doctrines which points out the need to "expand the U.S. Air Force presence in countries and regions of strategic interest." The doctrine envisages the creation of "small secret airfields scattered all over the place" as well as bases.

The Pentagon allocates to Honduras a "dual role" -- "satellite state" and area where U.S. military bases can be set up. Alarm signals about this are already audible. A military infrastructure will be created during the maneuvers on Honduran territory. A vast quantity of equipment is needed for exercises lasting many months during which large troop contingents will be replaced by others. The equipment has to be airlifted. Landing areas are needed for this. It is on this pretext that the United States intends to send formations of engineers to Honduras who will create the "nucleus" of future U.S. bases.

The same idea is contained in an article by D. Wilson published in a recent issue of THE WASHINGTON POST. "All the facilities," the author writes, "which will be constructed in Honduras for the maneuvers can be used by the Honduran Army. But they can also represent the basic military infrastructure which will subsequently be used by U.S. Armed Forces." Wilson also quotes the words of Pentagon representative F. Ikle to the effect that the present maneuvers and the dispatch of ships to the coast of Nicaragua are a "threat signal," a "warning signal" to those people in Central America who do not intend to follow the U.S. course. At the same time, they are a "sign," Ikle stressed, to "our friends that we are able to intervene without our large formations at a moment's notice, when the need arises." You can't be more frank than that. As we can see, the Pentagon official is ready for war. He is just looking for the right situation.

The storm of war rages on the pages of the U.S. newspapers: Banner headlines like gunfire, a riot of military terminology, close-up photographs of aircraft carriers, diagrams with arrows representing ship and aircraft movements, maps showing Marines "attacking" the Central American coast, and reports from correspondents in the area, reminiscent of battlefield dispatches. And there is another important element. Once again military experts are raising in their articles the theme of the need to strengthen the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force." It is no accident that just the other day U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense P. Thayer proposed that the U.S. Armed Forces be strengthened by the addition of so-called "light divisions," as well as the powerful nuclear missile capability of the MX and Pershing missiles.

This is a type of "Rapid Deployment Force" and its chief function is to combat national liberation movements in those parts of the world which Washington calls spheres of U.S. "vital interests." These include Central America, where processes are taking place which are not to the liking of the United States, which is trying to use force to halt the objective course of their development.

U.S. SAID PUSHING NEW 'INVASION' OF NICARAGUA

PM250913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Preparing an Invasion"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is supplying the Somoza cutthroats with barbaric types of weapons that were once used by the American military in Vietnam. A TASS correspondent was told this in an interview with L. Serna, chief of the Nicaraguan state security administration.

The CIA, he said, is conducting a campaign of terror against the unarmed civilian population of Nicaragua in the hope of intimidating it and making it give up the defense of revolutionary gains. To this end the American espionage department is placing sophisticated instruments of death in the hands of the Somoza murderers. They include nerve gas grenades and superpowerful mines. At present, L. Serna pointed out, the United States is pushing the counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras and Costa Rica toward a major new invasion of Nicaragua. They are prepared to send American troops to aid them. According to the CIA's strategic designs, counterrevolutionary elements are to provoke antigovernment actions and riots in Nicaraguan towns in order to "justify" imperialist intervention. Washington's aggressive militarist plans, L. Serna emphasized, are shattering against the courage and steadfastness of the Nicaraguan people and world public opinion's powerful solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution.

CONCLUSION OF GUYANA NATIONAL CONGRESS NOTED

PM241416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following the Course of Independence"]

[Text] Georgetown, 22 Aug -- The fifth congress of Guyana's ruling party -- the People's National Congress [PNC] -- has ended here. The congress took place under the slogan of the struggle against imperialism and the consolidation of national independence.

A mass meeting was held in the Guyanese capital and was addressed by F. Burnham, leader of the PNC and the country's president. He stressed the congress' importance for the further winning of Guyanese political and economic independence. The president paid great attention to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean Basin. He resolutely denounced the aggressive foreign policy course of the Reagan administration with respect to Nicaragua, Grenada, Suriname, and the continent's national liberation movements. F. Burnham pointed out that the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Central America and the Pentagon's holding of joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua's borders are a direct threat to all peoples of the region. Touching on internal problems, the PNC leader exposed the present U.S. Administration's attempts to bring pressure to bear on the Guyanese Government. This is borne out, for instance, by the U.S. decision to boycott a loan offered to Guyana through the Inter-American Development Bank, necessary for boosting agriculture. According to F. Burnham, this step by the United States is of a frankly political nature and is aimed at destabilizing Guyana's economy.

THEORETICAL ARTICLE ON 'NEW QUALITY OF LIFE'

PM231100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Yu. Solodukhin "Questions of Theory" article: "Real Socialism: New Quality of Life"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Having revealed the worldwide historic achievements and inexhaustible potential of the developed socialist society built in our country, the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee outlined scientifically substantiated ways of effecting its further advancement. The improvement of developed socialism -- and this is what constitutes the chief content of the activity of the party and people today -- signifies the increasingly full implementation of the advantages of the qualitatively new civilization embodied by real socialism and signifies, consequently, the intensification of its influence on the course of world development. A detailed description of the period of developed socialism will be provided in the new edition of the CPSU Program, which, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "SHOULD BE ABOVE ALL A PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEMATIC AND ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM AND THEREFORE FOR FURTHER ADVANCEMENT TOWARD COMMUNISM."

It is particularly clear today that real socialism and the community of socialist states have been and still are the chief motive force behind all the profound and progressive changes which have distinguished the 20th century. The world socialist system is the vanguard of mankind's social development, a mighty stronghold for all fighters for freedom and independence.

In evaluating the world community of socialist states in this way, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties are by no means, of course, ignoring or playing down the role of the various forces and movements which oppose imperialism and support peace, social and national liberation, and socialism. Nor do they lose sight of the fact that many difficulties and serious tests have to be overcome on the path to the triumph of communist ideals. Imperialism has not laid down its arms and it remains a strong and perfidious opponent; it learns from its defeats and tries to adapt to the new situation and retrieve lost ground. But for all the complexity and inherent contradictions of the era initiated by October, it is the contradiction between socialism on the one hand and capitalism on the other which determines the entire content of world politics and the present-day historical process.

What aspects of the new system, of the policy of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties, make real socialism the leading force of social progress?

Long ago history gave an unequivocal answer to that question. According to K. Marx, communism is real humanism. Marxists have never seen the development of production as an aim in itself. "The socialist economy," V.I. Lenin said in conversation with A.V. Lunacharskiy, "is one which provides the greatest degree of human development. The freely developing person seeks the maximum amount and variety of happiness, happiness which is harmoniously combined with the happiness of others. The human individual develops a high culture. There is no need to switch to socialism unless people are going to become wiser, more beautiful, and cleverer as a result."

The paramount element of CPSU policy is that the welfare of the people and the happiness of working people is most important. And although at different historical periods the possibilities of attaining this supreme goal have not been and cannot have been, of course, identical, the constant broadening of those possibilities is an undoubted fact. The extent and consistency of the practical implementation of this supreme aim should serve as a starting point in the assessment of the advantages and achievements of the new society to be compared with capitalism.

Practice has demonstrated that the elimination of private ownership and the establishment of social ownership of the means of production are an essential condition of a genuine people's policy. "...The socialization of the means and objects of labor," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "is an essential and effective factor in the formation of the social climate characteristic of socialism in which mankind does not have the oppressive feeling of uncertainty about the future and in which the dominant elements are a collectivist spirit, comradely mutual assistance, moral health, and social optimism. As a whole this signifies a fundamentally new quality of life for the working masses which by no means amounts merely to material comfort, but incorporates the whole spectrum of the complete human existence."

Which economic, social, and political realities of mature socialism most visibly express the new, socialist quality of life?

Let us note above all that in the socialist countries -- and only in the socialist countries -- exploitation of man by man has been eliminated. All people have the opportunity to work and, consequently, to ensure the material and cultural well-being for their families. Every citizen is guaranteed social security and protection on the part of society and the state. In socialist conditions supreme ideals and values such as social equality and justice, and collectivism are increasingly fully realized and the masses' participation in running public and state affairs is increasingly broad. This is a powerful source of our people's social confidence and optimism. And there is yet another fact which clearly demonstrates the indisputable advantages of socialism: Sixty years ago, for the first time in mankind's history, a union, a multinational state was set up which justly resolved the nationalities question, and which established the indissoluble fraternity and friendship of dozens of peoples. This had been impossible under capitalism, even in the most advanced countries -- according to the standards of bourgeois democracy.

When talking about the quality of our life one must identify the following trait: the exceptionally high degree of Soviet society's ideological and political, social, and international unity. This is expressed in the formation of the new historical community of people and in their increasingly close cohesion around the Communist Party. The alliance of the working class and the peasantry -- the unshakable foundation of our system -- has developed in conditions of mature socialism into a strong, unbreakable alliance of all working people, all people involved in physical and intellectual work.

The supreme value of socialism which expresses its nature most fully is labor. The socialist way of life is above all a working way of life. Whereas, K. Marx noted, under capitalist conditions, workers see work as "sacrificing their lives" and "life for them begins when this activity ends..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 6, p 432), in socialist society labor is not only the sole acceptable source of material well-being but also the chief criterion for assessing the social, spiritual, and moral value of the individual.

For the first time the Soviet state actually guaranteed all citizens a very important human social right, the right to work, and it liquidated unemployment in 1930. There is no unemployment in the European CEMA countries either. But in the Common Market countries, unemployment exceeds 12 million and it has reached a record post-war level in the United States. This incurable disease of capitalist society is causing the working people grave suffering.

And equally, for the first time in history, on a scale unknown to capitalism, free medical services for all categories of the population, old-age and disability pensions, free education, the opportunity to choose a profession, free access for the masses to cultural and spiritual values, and the broadest participation of the working people in the running of society's and the state's affairs have become a reality in the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

Moreover, the practice of the socialist countries has established these social benefits as norms of life without whose implementation full human existence is inconceivable. This sets an example and provides a reference point for the struggle of working people in the capitalist countries.

In an attempt to nullify the significance of these achievements, bourgeois propaganda goes on about similar social actions performed in the capitalist countries. But it is commonly known that if these measures are carried out in the capitalist countries, it is only as a result of a fierce class struggle by the working people which compels the ruling circles to make concessions and to report to social maneuvers. Moreover, whereas in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries nearly all expenditure on health, education, and social security comes out of social consumption funds, in the capitalist states a considerable proportion of this expenditure comes out of working people's wages. In the FRG in 1981 30.4 percent of the total amount paid by employers to working people was taken away from them in the form of taxes and dues for social needs (in 1971 the portion was 21.3 percent).

The material well-being of working people in the socialist countries is also growing. In our country and the other socialist community countries major social programs are being implemented which envisage a planned increase in the population's real incomes, an increase in consumer goods production, housing construction, and so forth. In the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the biggest capital investments in the entire history of the USSR were made in the social sphere. Here are some results.

Average monthly pay increased by 50 percent in 1982 compared with 1970. In 1965 4 percent of the population had an income of over R100 per month; in 1970 this figure was 18 percent, and now it is more than 50 percent of Soviet people. In 10 years consumer goods production has nearly doubled. The housing constructed in the USSR in the last 20 years constitutes over 60 percent of the housing construction in the entire period of Soviet power.

Of course, one must not turn a blind eye to the fact that there is still a housing shortage, that more high-quality food products and modern industrial goods are needed, that the range and quality of services need improving and that the growth of money incomes is not always accompanied by a corresponding improvement in labor productivity. The purpose of the economic and social policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the USSR Food Program is to overcome these shortcomings and solve other complex problems and to further improve the population's well-being. Their implementation, which demands hard and efficient work on the part of Soviet people, will be a big new step forward in the improvement of their living conditions and still further evidence that socialism -- and only socialism! -- gives priority to working people's welfare.

Of course, the party proceeds from the premise that demands which exceed our potential cannot be satisfied. It is constantly concerned to ensure the unswerving implementation everywhere of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor and the strictest monitoring of the amount of labor and amount of consumption, seeking an organic combination of material and moral incentives with model organization of labor activity itself. Practice shows that it is this approach which ensures the best production results, has a beneficial influence on the moral and psychological climate in collectives, and contributes to the liquidation of intolerable phenomena such as unearned income, parasitism, slacking, and poor quality work.

The present scale of our economy demands of working people an even more highly developed sense of being the master of all social wealth and active participation in the management of enterprises, institutions, and all the country's affairs.

It also demands an improvement in state, planning, and labor discipline. The aim of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution "On Intensifying Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline" is to solve these interconnected tasks. These documents, which have met with nationwide approval, are beneficially influencing the progress of Soviet society.

The improvement of tne masses' well-being in the USSR is a steady and dynamic process embracing all classes and strata of society. Mature socialism does not experience the phenomenon of the social periphery, whereas in the capitalist countries, even the richest, there are numerous groups of the population which live in poverty or indigence. The instability of the working people's well-being in the capitalist countries and the antipopular essence of the bourgeois state's social policy are particularly evident in conditions of economic crisis or stagnation.

Thus the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries convincingly demonstrates that socialism is the creation and development of a civilization whose determining feature is ever-increasing attention to the satisfaction of the working people's growing material needs and at the same time constant concern for broadening the spectrum of the individual's spiritual, sociocultural, and creative needs. Our achievements in augmenting man's spiritual wealth are colossal and indisputable. And if one takes as the main criterion of social progress the creation of conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and the totality of spiritual as well as material benefits, then there can be only one conclusion: It is our socialist system and our socialist civilization which represent the mainstream of mankind's progress.

A powerful economy is the material foundation of the socialist system and a sure guarantee of the vitality of its ideals and values. By the start of the eighties the socialist countries' share of world industrial output had exceeded 40 percent.

This is how tangible real socialism's contribution is to the growth of production forces on the scale of all mankind! Furthermore, all tasks and problems connected with the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the rational organization of labor are resolved in our society not to the detriment, but in the interests of the working people. And this is an important factor intensifying the influence of the socialist system upon the progress of history.

Speculating on the problems which the national economy of some socialist countries has encountered, bourgeois propaganda has launched a broad campaign whose aim is to discredit the economic system of socialism in the eyes of the masses and promote the idea of the need for it to be "restructured" according to the model of the capitalist economy.

The last few years have indeed not been the most favorable period for the national economy of individual socialist states. Yet the problems which they have encountered are fundamentally different from and can in no way be compared with those which the capitalist world is experiencing. In resolving the tasks of economic growth, the CEMA countries do not experience unemployment, fall in output, and incessant inflation, which hit the working people's interests hard. The economic community of socialist countries is free from such phenomena as disarray in the currency system, sharp conflicts between the national interests of states, and even more from trade, customs, and other "wars." To speak of an "economic crisis" in the socialist world, the well known U.S. publicist V. Perlo remarked in one of his articles, is to "completely distort the actual reality."

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee provide a deep and comprehensive analysis of the key questions of economic development at the present stage and determine the economic strategy for the current 5-year period and throughout the eighties. The CPSU, like a number of other fraternal parties, has adopted a course aimed a switching the economy to the tracks of intensification. And this requires the persistent improvement of the economic mechanism, the improvement of planning and management, and the transformation of economic thought. It is necessary to accelerate scientific and technical progress and widely introduce the skills of careful and thrifty economic management. It is also necessary to constantly ensure the optimum combination of centralized leadership and the expansion of enterprises' rights in order to substantially improve the economy's efficiency and transform our entire economy into a well oiled mechanism operating without interruption. The measures contained in the recent resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are aimed at resolving this task. "We speak boldly both of existing problems and of unresolved tasks," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "in the firm knowledge that these problems and these tasks are within our powers, and we can and must resolve them."

Neither must we lose sight of the fact that we have to resolve these tasks under complicated international conditions. Socialism is not isolated from the outside world, and the economic crisis that is rampant in the West is to a certain extent bound to affect the national economy of a number of CEMA member countries. Imperialist circles headed by Washington have declared a total economic war on the USSR and have launched against the socialist countries a system of boycotts, "sanctions," and various other restrictions. The U.S. Administration's course aimed at attaining military superiority over the socialist world -- and the arms race which it has launched -- force us and our friends and allies to allocate the necessary funds for the strengthening of our defense capability.

Each day brings new proof of the exceptionally beneficial role played by real socialism in today's world and its growing influence on the world's development. It emerges as the main force opposing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and as the bulwark of lasting peace and equitable cooperation between peoples. It provides a new quality in the working people's life and demonstrates the enormous possibilities for further progress toward ever higher stages in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. It personifies the mainstream of social progress and indicates the real ways to resolve the vital problems in all spheres of life.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES DIES

WA181400 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Kazakh Council of Ministers announces with deep regret the death of Syrym Mukhamedzhanovich Tyumebayev, minister of consumer services, Supreme Soviet deputy and Kazakh CP Auditing Commission member, who died of a brief serious illness on 1 July at the age of 40.

Kazakh CP Central Committee, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kazakh Council of Ministers

JAN-JUL INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE DATA PUBLISHED

FM241930 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 83 (Signed to Press 15 Aug 83) p 14

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry During the First 7 Months of 1983"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial board has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the results of industry's work in the period January-July 1983.

The overall volume of production in January-July 1983 increased 3.8 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 3.1 percent in the same period.

The January-July plan for output sales was fulfilled 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries and union republics.

The data for the fulfillment of the plan for output volume and production and labor productivity growth rates for the different ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Jul Plan for Output Volume	Jan-Jul 1983 As Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.7	102	100
Petroleum Industry	101	102	99
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.8	102	102
Gas Industry	102	106	105
Coal Industry	100.6	101	99
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	103	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical Industry	102	104	104
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	109	107
Power Machine Building	102	106	104
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	104	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	107	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	106
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	105	107
Automotive Industry	103	104	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	105
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	102	110	107

Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	105	104
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	106	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	101	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	102	104	104
Light Industry	100.8	100	101
Food Industry	103	103	103
Fruit and Vegetable Industry	105	111	107
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	108	107
Fish Industry	104	103	103
Procurement	102	103	104
Medical Industry	101	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	104	117	113

For the machine-building ministries, the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurement, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have completely gone over to planning and evaluating performance according to normative net output, the data have been cited in accordance with the indicator.

The indicators for fulfillment of the plan for output sales and rates of growth for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Jul Plan for Output Sales	Jan-Jul 1983 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982 in Production Volume
RSFSR	101	103.4
Ukrainian SSR	102	103.4
Belorussian SSR	102	104.3
Uzbek SSR	102	104.6
Kazakh SSR	102	103.0
Georgian SSR	102	105.5
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.1
Lithuanian SSR	103	104.4
Moldavian SSR	103	114.6
Latvian SSR	102	101.7
Kirghiz SSR	101	102.6
Tajik SSR	102	100.6
Armenian SSR	102	104.7
Turkmen SSR	104	103.8
Estonian SSR	102	104.0

Production of the most important types of output through the country as a whole totaled:

Types of Output	Output Produced		Jan-Jul 1983 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982
	In Jul 1983	In Jan-Jul 1983	
Electric power -- billion kilowatt hours	106	816	103

Oil (including gas condensate) -- million metric tons	52.5	359	101
Gas -- billion cubic meters	42.9	308	107
Coal -- million metric tons	58.0	421	99.5
Steel -- million metric tons	12.6	88.9	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million metric tons	8.8	61.7	102
Steel pipes -- million metric tons	1.6	10.9	105
Iron ore -- million metric tons	21.1	143	101
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) -- million metric tons	2.4	17.4	109
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand metric tons	42.1	330	105
Caustic soda -- million metric tons	0.2	1.7	103
Sulfuric acid -- million metric tons	2.0	14.1	104
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million metric tons	0.3	2.5	108
Chemical fibers and yarn -- thousand metric tons	111	773	105
Motor Vehicle tires -- millions	5.0	36.1	100.4
AC electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.2	31.0	99.8
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	173	1268	104
of which, those with digital program control	45.2	343	115
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	49.4	383	106
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	1.0	5.7	193
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.3	2.5	106
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.3	1.8	112
Oil apparatus -- million rubles	17.0	124	100.3
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	66.0	475	105

Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- million rubles	124	907	106
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	2.3	108
Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	2.2	101
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	4.7	34.4	98
Tractors -- thousands	43.8	328	100.9
Agricultural machines -- billion rubles	0.3	2.0	105
Machines for animal husbandry and feed production -- billion rubles	0.2	1.4	106
Grain harvesting combines -- thousands	9.3	67.6	106
Excavators -- thousands	3.3	24.4	97
Commercial timber (excluding small-scale timber procurers) -- million cubic meters	16.3	160	100.9
Paper -- million tons	0.5	3.3	104
of which, newsprint -- billion square meters	2.6	18.1	103
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters	8.2	61.2	103
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	0.8	6.5	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear -- million items	104	930	100.7
Leather footwear -- million pairs	48.3	431	101
Meat (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.6	4.8	109
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.2	1.6	100.9
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles	0.7	3.7	106
Butter (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand metric tons	202	907	116
Wholemilk products (in milk equivalent) from raw materials of state resources -- million metric tons	2.3	16.2	106
Margarine products (from raw materials of state resources) -- thousand metric tons	49.0	846	98
Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources) -- million metric tons	0.1	1.4	107
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.4	40.5	100.1

China, earthenware, and majolica -- million rubles	69.2	505	104
Radio receivers -- millions	0.7	5.3	105
Television sets -- millions	0.7	4.9	103
of which, color sets	0.3	2.0	110
Refrigerators and freezers -- millions	0.4	3.4	98
of which, those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	0.2	1.6	103
Washing machines -- millions	0.3	2.5	107
Passenger motor cars -- thousands	106	761	100.3
Motorcycles and motor scooters -- thousands	85.9	650	100.4
Furniture -- billion rubles	0.6	4.1	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in the first 7 months of 1983 have been summed up. As a whole the plan for output sales was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the industrial ministries and union republics coped with the targets for output volume. Since the beginning of the year the plan has been considerably overfulfilled for the extraction of oil, gas, and coal, and the production of metal products, mineral fertilizers, machines, equipment, instruments, and consumer goods.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 3.8 percent compared with January-July last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 3.1 percent in this period. The planned level of labor productivity was attained in all the industrial ministries, apart from the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. Some 84 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained by increased labor productivity.

The 7-month targets were fulfilled successfully by the labor collectives of the gas industry, ferrous metallurgy, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, the food industry, and the fruit and vegetable industry. Since the beginning of the year the country has obtained -- in excess of the plan -- more than 5 billion cubic meters of gas, a considerable quantity of ferrous metals; R131 million worth of instruments, means of automation, and computer equipment; over 500 tractors, and R14 million worth of agricultural machines and machines for animal husbandry and feed production.

Labor productivity growth accounted for 80 percent of the increase in production in the Ministry of the Gas Industry, 82 percent in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, 90 percent in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and 97 percent in the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry; in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems it accounted for the entire increase in industrial production.

At the same time, as the statistics show, the plan fulfillment indicators in July fell in a number of sectors. Thus, the plan for the sale and production of metal products was not fulfilled by a number of associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the plan for turbine production was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Power Machine Building. For the same reason there was an increase in July in the debt -- which has been permitted since the beginning of the year -- of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry as regards the production of synthetic resins, plastics, and caustic soda, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances as regards the production of washing machines, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry as regards the production of knitted goods and footwear.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently noted shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and ordered the ministry collegium to eliminate them and to make up the lag which has been permitted in fertilizer deliveries to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As envisaged in the annual plan estimates, labor productivity growth outstripped workers' average wages throughout industry as a whole and in most of the industrial ministries. However, in the power, the oil refining, and the coal industries, despite an average wage increase, the level of labor productivity was somewhat lower than in the corresponding period last year. The established limits for numbers of workers and employees have been exceeded by certain ministries, in particular the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, though throughout industry as a whole the numbers are lower than the set limits.

The January-July plan for the prime cost of output was fulfilled. In comparison with the corresponding period last year expenditure per ruble of commodity output decreased 0.4 percent and material expenditure decreased 0.5 percent.

Associations and enterprises of the machine-building ministries increased production of machines, technological equipment, and instruments for all sectors of the national economy -- metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, forging and pressing machines, industrial robots, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, technological equipment for the light and food industry, and agricultural equipment. Moreover, between 25 and 47 percent of the machine-building products bear the State Seal of Quality.

At the same time, certain machine-building sectors failed to ensure complete fulfillment of contract commitments. In particular, two-thirds of associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, since the beginning of the year undersupplied consumers with almost R500 millions' worth of products from the lists included in the contracts concluded and the orders issued.

As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Holding of Reports and Elections in Primary, Rayon, City, Okrug, Oblast, and Kray Party Organizations" points up, during the report and election campaign it is necessary to analyze profoundly and self-critically the results of the work that has been accomplished and clearly define the tasks for the future, so as to make the noted trend toward an improvement of the main economic indicators more permanent.

Here it is necessary to adopt active measures for the introduction of proper order in production, the radical improvement of labor productivity, the preferential growth of labor productivity in comparison with wages, the reduction of prime cost, the improvement of output quality, and the fulfillment of the delivery plan according to contracts and orders. The elimination of existing shortcomings in work and fuller utilization of production reserves are matters of honor for every labor collective.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS BROADCAST

LD242306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported today that grain and pulse crops apart from maize have been cut from almost 76 million hectares and have been threshed on more than 68 million hectares, that is, bread grain has been gathered from three fifths of all the area sown. The harvest center is moving beyond the Urals. Machine operators of Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands are carrying out harvesting, and in the Ukraine harvesting of flax is coming to an end. Mass pulling of the latter is underway in Belorussia, in republics of the Soviet Baltic area and in the RSFSR. Harvesting continues on areas planted with potatoes, vegetables, and also in fruit orchards. At the same time farmers are laying down the basis for the next year's harvest. Rye and wheat now occupy 7.5 million hectares in the country.

Specifics on Grain

LD242303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The USSR chief of the general staff has reported that grain and pulse crops (excluding maize) have been cut on 66 percent of the fields. On 90 percent of the area the grain has been threshed. As can be seen from the latest data the farms still have an enormous amount of work ahead. In these conditions, wide use should be made of the experience of many combine operators of Orenburg Oblast, who are competing for a yield from each harvesting unit of at least 1,000 tons of grain this season. Such results can be achieved on the boundless fields of Kazakhstan, the Urals, Siberia and also in other regions. The feed procurers have considerably overfulfilled plan for laying-in of hay on the farms of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Belorussia; while the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are close to fulfilling them. Among those lagging behind are the farms of Georgia and Moldavia.

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

LD242022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Summary] Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports from the Ministry of Railways that transportation of grain by rail is growing daily. In 1 week requests for facilities to transport the harvest rose by 1,000 wagons. Grain from the Volga and western Kazakhstan has been brought to state granaries by rail. Reports are received twice daily on the progress of transportation of the harvest at the department for transporting agricultural produce. Nikolay Vasilyevich Filin details the current situation. "Firstly I would like to note that the grain transportation plan for August is being fulfilled. Grain continues to be carried in a great flow on the North Kazakh, Volga, Kuybyshev, and west Kazakh lines and we are devoting particular attention to these lines. It is impossible to say that transportation is being carried out smoothly and identically everywhere. Here are two adjacent railway lines: Privolzhye and Kuybyshev. The transport plans are approximately equal and the resources of wagons for loading this grain are also equal, it can be said. There are open wagons and grain carriers on these lines. But the attitudes to preparing the wagons for transport are different. If on the Kuybyshev line of every 1,000 wagons supplied to preparation points over 800 are ready for grain, then on the Privolzhye line of every 1,000 a maximum of 300 wagons are ready for grain. You can see here in the daily plan: It stresses that the Kharkov, Sumsk and Poltava branches are currently not coping with the grain transportation plans. The resources exist, but the preparation is organized approximately as on the Privolzhye line, at the same level. Unloading of grain from wagons is being held up at enterprises in Krasnoyarsk Kray, Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblasts, in the Transcaucasian republics and at bread-receiving enterprises serviced by the Moscow, Gorkiy, and Oktyabrsk lines." If unloading is carried out expeditiously, we will have more resources for transporting the new harvest.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY ON USSR AIR FLEET DAY

Air Force Political Chief

PM221252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General of Aviation L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, under the rubric "21 August Is USSR Air Fleet Day": "The Homeland's Glorious Falcons"]

[Excerpts] Soviet airmen are the pride of the country. They personify the best features inherent in our people -- ardent patriotism and internationalism, conviction as to the rightness of the ideals of communism, an active civic stance, an intimate interest in all state and public affairs, and an enterprising, creative attitude toward labor. These qualities enable the airman to be profoundly conscious of the great meaning of his place in the life of the socialist society -- as the armed defender of its air borders. Comprehension of the essence of his military duty fosters in the serviceman readiness for resolute combat actions against an enemy.

Our Air Force is a formidable branch of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is being developed with regard to the recent achievements of science and technology, it has modern aviation equipment and weapons, and missile-carrying aircraft now constitute its basis.

Flight personnel are successfully mastering new multirole variable-geometry aircraft and powerful VTOL flying apparatuses. Possessing great strike power, the Air Force is capable of influencing the outcome of major operations in both ground and maritime theaters of military operations. The modern technical equipment of aircraft enables them to hit enemy means of attack, give support to ground forces, struggle successfully for supremacy in the air, carry out aerial reconnaissance, and resolve many other tasks. The crews of modern supersonic aircraft can operate successfully under complex meteorological conditions by day and by night, at extremely low and high altitudes, and cover large distances.

Soviet combat aircraft possess high mobility and maneuverability which enables the efforts of aircraft to be shifted from one direction to another, penetrate deep behind enemy lines and have an impact on enemy targets, and use various means of destruction and radioelectronic struggle under any weather conditions and at any time of the year or of the day and night. Having aircraft and helicopters with different potentials and combat purposes in its arsenal, the Air Force is capable of seeking out and destroying different targets, including small and mobile targets, wherever they might be -- on land, at sea, or in the air. The helicopters at the Air Force's disposal have become might combat machines capable of hitting enemy manpower and hardware on the battlefield and behind enemy lines.

Great changes have occurred in the military transport aircraft pool. With aircraft of large carrying capacity having been made available, the possibility has emerged of transferring complete combined-arms units and formations by air.

Technical progress has led to the fundamental improvement of the means of controlling aircraft. Modern radioelectronic devices ensure the accurate guidance of aircraft onto air, ground, and sea targets, aiming, and also the launching of missiles and the dropping of bombs when the target is not visible.

All this attests that the role of the Soviet Air Force in ensuring the country's defense has increased considerably.

The creation of aviation complexes and automated control and communication systems is the fruit of selfless labor by the working class, the talent and persistent questing of many collectives of scientists, designers, and engineers, and the heroism and courage of test pilots. Servicemen-airmen express their warm appreciation and gratitude to them and assure them that they will spare no effort or energy to comprehensively master the formidable weapons and combat aviation equipment entrusted to them.

Servicemen-airmen are greeting their festival -- USSR Air Fleet Day -- with new successes in combat and political training. Closely rallied around the Communist Party and in united combat formation with servicemen of other branches of the USSR Armed Forces and the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, they vigilantly stand guard over peace and are always ready to come to the defense of the socialist homeland and to fulfill their patriotic and international duty with dignity and honor.

Aviation Marshal Yefimov

PM251119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of Aviation A. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force: "Powerful Wings"]

[Excerpts] Today the Soviet people and their armed defenders are celebrating USSR Air Fleet Day. The Air Force's present might rests on supersonic, high-altitude, all-weather, missile-carrying aircraft equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, enemy detection and fire control facilities, and the latest navigational and sighting instruments. Soviet aircraft are highly mobile and maneuverable and possess the capability to use various means of destruction and electronic warfare in all types of weather and at any time of the year and day.

The powerful combat aviation equipment is in reliable hands. The military airmen are persistently improving their air training and utilizing skillfully and to the full the tremendous combat potential of the aircraft systems [kompleksy] produced by scientific and design thought and the aircraft builders' work. Commanders, their staffs, and political organs display daily concern for enhancing the combat readiness of units and subunits, rehearsing the most efficient methods of combat use and tactical drills, organizing cooperation with the other categories of troops, and training pilots and all crew members for bold and decisive action in modern combat.

The standard of flying cadres' training fully accords with the demands of modern combat. This was demonstrated yet again at the recent exercises by troops and naval forces on the territory of the Baltic republics and west Belorussia under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense. The military airmen displayed increased tactical maturity and the ability to resolve set tasks efficiently in close cooperation with units and subunits of the Ground Forces and the Navy. They proved in practice their deep understanding of their personal responsibility for the fate of peace and their readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and our friends and allies.

Having taken over from the Air Force veterans, the present generation of airmen is augmenting the heroic traditions by its selfless service to the fatherland. In fulfilling their patriotic and international duty, they have added quite a few bright pages to the history of the Air Force. The names of Heroes of the Soviet Union Officers G. Yeliseyev, V. Gaynutdinov, V. Shcherbakov, Ye. Zelnyakov, V. Kot, V. Pavlov, and others rank with the names of the illustrious wartime aces. Many people in our country, particularly young people, are familiar with the names of the courageous pilots, officers and Air Force college students B. Ryabtsev, B. Kapustin, Yu. Yanov, Yu. Solopov, R. Shklyaruk, V. Kubrakov, V. Perevedentsev, and others, who in exceptionally complex air situations demonstrated coolness, resourcefulness, courage, and great flying skills.

The student Sergey Dronov, delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress, has been awarded the Order of the Red Star by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for courage and skillful action in a critical air situation and for saving expensive equipment.

The country is justly proud of its winged heroes. They are capable of both defending the sacred frontiers of our motherland and setting world aviation records. Service in the Air Force molds the characters of true air fighters and patriots.

Marking the nationwide festival -- USSR Air Fleet Day -- the Soviet airmen are summing up their achievements and focusing their efforts on improving the quality of the fulfillment of training plans and socialist pledges. The personnel of the units and subunits under the commanders and political workers Officers V. Demidov, G. Lebedev, V. Vorobyev, V. Ivanov, A. Pavlenko, V. Rebrov, A. Tsarkov, V. Malyshev, A. Derbenev, B. Belokon, and others have scored new gains in the competition under the motto: "Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Safeguard the Motherland's Security!" These successes are based on the efficient utilization of aviation equipment and arms, a precise flight rhythm, and a strict and accurate observance of the regulations ensuring accident-free flying work.

Ensuring reliable flight safety is a task of state importance. It is constantly in the center of attention and is a subject of special concern for the commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations of Air Force units and VUZ'es. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the need to enhance in every possible way the efficiency and quality of work, discipline, and organization, the Air Force Command and political cadres are mastering the Leninist style of activity, and focusing attention on the fulfillment of combat training plans and socialist pledges relating to qualitative indicators, the study and dissemination of leading experience in the use of aircraft in battle, the development of personnel's creative initiative, and the maintenance of precise regulation order.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech to party veterans have been received in Air Force Units as a militant program for the ideological and political tempering of airmen and their mobilization for the resolution of the set tasks. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are focusing their efforts on molding in military airmen a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist conviction, pride in our socialist motherland, a burning hatred for the enemies of socialism, and a constant readiness to decisively rebuff aggression, no matter where it comes from.

In view of the increasing military danger in the world, the arms race, aggressive imperialist circles' all-out preparations for nuclear missile war, the unprecedented psychological intervention which they have launched against the USSR and the socialist community countries, the military airmen are rallying ever more closely around the CPSU, enhancing their vigilance, and making a worthy contribution to further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

As loyal sons of the socialist fatherland, the military airmen, just like the entire personnel of our Army and Navy, are keeping a vigilant watch on the intrigues of the enemies of peace and mankind and are always ready for combat sorties to defend the homeland and the socialist countries so as to discharge with honor their patriotic and international duty.

Correspondent Interviews Officer

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[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] USSR Air Fleet Day is on 21 August. On the eve of the holiday, our correspondent Viktor Feoktistov visited one of the Air Force units of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military Okrug.

When asked what operational-tactical combat tasks military helicopter pilots can carry out today, Officer Zakharov, deputy commander of the unit, said: Army Air Force helicopters can now carry out all tasks of which the famous low-flying attack aircraft were capable in the years of the last war. Apart from that, they have capabilities for all kinds of airborne reconnaissance -- including chemical and radiation reconnaissance; seeking, detecting, and attacking submarines and surface vessels; destroying tanks; a whole complex of transport, towing, and fortification operations; troop landings and fire support for them; and suppression of enemy landings, which is the operation you can see at the moment.

According to reconnaissance information, an enemy attack is expected on this sector. In just a few seconds the helicopter pilots were able to lay a series of anti-infantry and anti-tank mines. But many hours, weeks, and months of thorough, intense training and exercises were needed for these few seconds, to be able to conceal oneself and strike suddenly, to achieve fast operation and maneuverability on the field of battle, and to have skillful mastery of complex combat technology and weaponry -- such as is being demonstrated at the moment by military Pilot First Class Zakharov. Even a non-specialist can understand that to carry a suspended bucket, filled to the brim, through tens of test gateways in a strong, gusting, wind, without spilling a drop, is work demanding a jeweller's accuracy and outstanding skill.

At the other end of the airfield, flight engineers, Warrant Officers Nikolay Zapekin, Vasiliy Zapekin, Boris Zapekin, and Mikhail Zapekin are reporting one after the other that their aircraft are ready for flight. They do not just happen to have the same surnames; they are brothers, four sons of front-line soldier Ivan Zapekin from the village of Lipovka, Gorkiy Oblast, who are today guarding the Far Eastern skies.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR ON NEED FOR MORE LAW, ORDER

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[Article by Justice Colonel General A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor, under the rubric "The Commander and The Law": "Strengthening Regulation Order"]

[Excerpt] The question of the connection between word and deed is being raised particularly pointedly by our party today. I would like to dwell on this in more detail as regards the organization of the legal education of servicemen. As is known, a good system of such work has long been established in the Army and Navy. Today there are probably no units where, for instance, the relevant classes are not held or where many other forms of propagandizing legal knowledge are not used. The mere fact that officers of the military procuracy alone each take part in 30-40 events per year is evidence of the extent of this activity. However, even with this amount of activity on the part of propaganda workers, we come across completely inadmissible facts from time to time.

Why is this? Has somebody explained the law badly? This does happen. In legal propaganda there is still a considerable amount of formalism, routine, timidity, and sometimes also laziness of thought -- that is, all the shortcomings which were sharply criticized at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. However, I also see an important reason for the occasional weakness of the legal education process in the fact that talk about the law is not always backed up by concern for its binding effect. At the same time, as the plenum noted, ideological activity cannot of itself resolve either economic or social problems. Only the blending of ideological and educational work with political, organizational, and economic work produces the required effect.

How does the gap between the propaganda of legal norms and their implementation specifically reveal itself? Primarily in the fact that certain commanders and leaders are still inclined to identify regulation order with internal order in the barracks and crew quarters -- with a kind of ostentatious gloss. However, this is by no means correct.

Regulation order is the efficient organization of all the servicemen's training, service, daily life, and leisure; the provision of servicemen with everything necessary according to the allowance norms; the strict observance of the order of the day; the fulfillment by each person of his official duties; and correct relationships. And when commanders and leaders are occupied merely with external things instead of working on the crux of the matter within the subunit, such an approach is bound to produce defects in education in revenge.

Is this not what happened, for instance, in the subunit commanded by Captain G. Volozhinets? Poor organization of regulation order was expressed here in seemingly minor deviations from regulation rules. For instance, deputy platoon commanders and section commanders did not consider it necessary to know where their subordinates were all the time. Other leaders too did not check that their subordinates were present and correct. Thus, violating the perfectly clear requirements of the regulations, officers and sergeants relinquished control over the personnel's activities. So what happened? For a long time here nobody noticed the absence of two soldiers who had gone off to see compatriots serving in a totally different unit. Here it is important to emphasize that in the other unit nobody paid any attention to the strange "reinforcements." For it turned out that Capt Volozhinets' subordinates had gone down to lunch there and had rested in the barracks. It is perfectly obvious that order in the aforementioned subunits can by no means be described as regulation -- even though the orderlies there issue commands in a loud voice and the beds are made properly.

It is obvious that regulation order can only be upheld and maintained on the basis of an exacting attitude to any deviations from the norms. However, there are still instances of violators of discipline who go unpunished. For instance, one day Private M. Lopatin treated a fellow soldier of a later draft rudely. You might think that on learning this Colonel L. Dudarenko, who was commander of the unit at that time, should have taken the strictest measures against the lout. For this soldier had infringed the holy of holies -- troop comradeship. But no, the officer did not take the prescribed measures. You see, the subunit as a whole was considered successful. But impunity leaves its traces. And this same Lopatin soon committed a far more dangerous breach.

Moreover, the consequences of the concealment of law violations are not limited just to this. It became clear that, even after the legally prescribed measures had been taken against Pvt Lopatin, some servicemen in this unit continued thinking that the law operates only in extreme situations, while "petty" violations (soldier's first rudeness to a fellow soldier) are perfectly admissible. Consequently a great deal remains to be done to eliminate this viewpoint.

Unfortunately, both the behavior of individual senior leaders and their appraisal of subordinates' actions lead those surrounding them to think that deviations from the established rules are perfectly admissible.

Recently I received Officer V. But. He complained of the severity of the measures taken against him -- he had been discharged from his post and recommended for transfer to the reserve. I had to turn to the materials of a rather lengthy case and...wonder at what contradictory information there proved to be in the one folder about his man. "A promising officer" was how Lieutenant General of Engineering Troops Grebenyuk recommended his subordinate. Next the file contained fictitious accounts drawn up at the order of the "promising" officer. There was his service recordcard which carried commendations followed by evidence of unworthy behavior. No, there was no doubt that he had been correctly dealt with. Something else also became clear! -- that the connivance of senior officers had to a considerable degree, led to the regrettable end of this man's once promising career.

I would like to stress once again that connivance with violators of our military order does not only harm the cause and those whose misdeeds are not given due significance. It also prevents many people from assessing correctly what has happened and affects their moral maturity. Even the most active propaganda of legal knowledge cannot have the desired effect here. What is more, it may produce a false opinion among the listeners that in life things should be rather different from what is proclaimed.

The main form of troop control is the commander's or leader's order. As is known, the law requires that an order be carried out without question, punctiliously, and on time. Thus, it is clear that the normal effect of this act on the individual is great and that it is important for every decision embodied in an order to be correct both in essence and according to moral criteria. This is all guaranteed if the order is in line with the chief demand -- the demand of legality. Especially as in the opposite case the act of military control is deprived of state and legal backing and is liable to revocation. And, what is more, this has the most serious effect on the personal authority of the person who issued it, as well as on the moral microclimate in the collective.

We can, for instance, imagine how the authority of Lieutenant Colonel N. Skorokhod suffered when he awarded himself an electronic watch "for successes in service." And we can imagine the effect on his subordinates of Ensign D. Shunip's decree, when he set them the task...of "procuring" some linoleum to decorate his office.

Of course, the aforementioned facts are by no means typical of our Armed Forces. However, even isolated instances of unlawful action or simply of incorrect decision-making or behavior on the part of an official may, as experience shows, damage the moral education of servicemen and the growth of their sense of law and order.

Only one conclusion presents itself: While continuing to improve ideological and educational work among the troops, particularly the legal education of personnel, we must never forget the powerful educational factor of firm order based on the law and regulations. We must show tireless concern to ensure that talk of the law is without fail backed up by practical measures to uphold such order in each unit and subunit.